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ODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Very cloudy, fog. Temp. 44-48 (10-11). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 44-48 (10-11).
NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 45-52 (7-10). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-52 (7-10).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Christmas, 1971— Belfast

Glory to God in the Highest and on Earth Peace, Good Will Toward Men' is the traditional message carried over the entrance to a Belfast church. British soldiers in the alert provide a grim and ironic commentary.



Associated Press

Drives Time-Bombed Fuel Truck Away

Unknown Hero Saves Ulster Crowd

BELFAST, Dec. 24 (UPI)—An unknown hero drove a time-bombed gasoline tanker out of a crowded shopping center in Belfast today to avert a possible holocaust, the army said. A Republican Army delivered Christmas message of more and "perhaps death" to the city of Northern Ireland, it said that it would be at the service station in the Derry shopping center, three miles south of the city, and that the bomb under the car was a very brave thing to do. The bomb could have gone off at any moment, the army spokesman said. "He must have been very cool although when he finished he was treated like a hero."

One of the bombs exploded in a parked car in the market section of the city but security forces had managed to clear the area. As people rushed to do last-minute Christmas shopping the IRA issued a message in London saying Northern Ireland citizens "must be prepared to suffer inconvenience, trouble and nerve strain—perhaps death—at the hands of English soldiers."

The IRA blamed the trouble in the province on the 12,000 British troops stationed there to control the extremist elements. Otherwise, the message said, the IRA's Derry command "extends its utter sincere good wishes for the happiest Christmas possible in prevailing circumstances."

Troops Guard Rites at Bethlehem

BETHLEHEM, Dec. 24 (Reuters)—The bells of Bethlehem today pealed out their Christmas message from the birthplace of Jesus while Israeli troops posted on rooftops and neighboring hills testified to continuing strife in the Holy Land.

The Latin patriarch of Jerusalem made his solemn entry into the town, marking the opening of Christmas worship services. Despite the security precautions, there was no feeling of tension in this town as priests and pilgrims, tourists and hippies mingled in Manger Square in front of the Church of the Nativity or strolled through the bustling markets and steep, winding streets.

But the military authorities, responsible for the fifth Christmas observations here under Israeli control since Bethlehem was captured from Jordan in the six-day war, were taking no chances of possible Arab-Israeli clashes disrupting the ceremonies. Since early this morning, Israeli troops wearing battle-dress and carrying automatic weapons manned a security cordon around the town.

rauce in S. Vietnam, Raids in North

HOI AN, Dec. 24 (AP)—U.S. Saigon forces halted offensive operations in South Vietnam today for a 24-hour cease-fire, but the air continued unabated. An American fighter-bomber was made today against Vietnam's air defense network more that took place today also were reported.

past two weeks of intensified engagements. The sudden increase in American attacks apparently was in reaction to the loss of four U.S. fighter-bombers over Laos and North Vietnam last weekend. One of yesterday's strikes inside North Vietnam was 25 miles from the Laos border and the others were 12 and 19 miles from the border. The U.S. command said the three fighter escorts that accompanied the raids were protecting U.S. planes conducting operations over Laos.

The deepest strikes were 100 and 140 miles south of Hanoi. One of the attacks was in the vicinity of the Quang Lang MIG air base. The command said the raids were carried out against "the hostile actions of enemy radar sites located in North Vietnam."

Field officers here said that by conservative estimates, some 200 government troops were wounded in fierce fighting at the villages. Communist casualties were unknown.

New Leftist Cabinet Set In Pakistan Bhutto Purging Administration

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Dec. 24 (AP)—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto tightened his grip on the country today by naming a new 11-man left-oriented cabinet, with all but two of the ministers trusted leaders of his powerful Pakistan Peoples' party.

Mr. Bhutto centered power in the Punjab, West Pakistan's most populous province, where his party is strong. Five of the ministers are Punjabis, old foes of the Bengalis of the eastern wing of the country sliced off in the 14-day war with India.

In Dacca, meanwhile former East Pakistan Governor A.M. Malik and eight members of his cabinet were taken into custody by the Bangladesh government, United News of India reported.

The agency said that 21 senior civil servants of the former East Pakistan government also were detained tonight.

War-Crime Trials
Bangladesh Acting President Syed Nazrul Islam declared today that he will demand Pakistani Army officials be turned over for trial as war criminals.

He told newsmen that non-Bengali irregulars accused of killing Bengali intellectuals shortly before the fall of Dacca Dec. 16 will also be rounded up and their leaders tried.

The announcement of the new cabinet in Rawalpindi followed Mr. Bhutto's relentless purge of the former military regime of Gen. Mohammed Yahya Khan since the fiery leftist politician took power five days ago—and a harsh drive against corruption and Pakistan's rich ruling class of princes and tribal chiefs.

Mr. Bhutto himself retains the four key portfolios of defense, foreign affairs, interior and intra-provincial affairs.

Earlier this week, as part of his blitz against Gen. Yahya Khan's men, he replaced three civilian governors with his own party lieutenants and fired four military governors.

Mr. Bhutto's vice-president is 78-year-old East Pakistani, Nurul Amin, chairman of the Pakistani Democratic party, which won one East Pakistani seat in the National Assembly last December.

Apart from Mr. Amin, no opposition parties—much less the outlawed Awami League of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman—are represented in the government.

Mr. Bhutto said he was negotiating with a third elected representative from the east now in Rawalpindi for a cabinet post. He did not elaborate.

The president failed to fill posts for the Northwest Frontier and Baluchistan provinces, which were held by Khan Abdul Wali Khan, leader of the National Awami party, which has a majority of assembly votes in each, and Maulana Mufid Mahmood, secretary of Jamiat Ulama Islam, which has a strong delegation from the frontier.



BUONA FORTUNA—Italian Premier Emilio Colombo, with back to camera, kissing and congratulating the new President-elect, Giovanni Leone, yesterday in Rome.

Moslem Minority in Bangladesh A Quarter of a Million Biharis Besieged, Starving at Dacca

DACCA, Dec. 24 (Reuters)—More than a quarter of a million Bihari Moslems, too terrified to move out of the collection of squalid villages where they have taken refuge here, today faced the grim prospect of slow starvation.

Scores of people appealing for food besieged a Red Cross ambulance which drove into the area on the outskirts of Dacca this morning.

It was returning the body of a child who had died of malnutrition soon after she was evacuated to a hospital yesterday.

Biharis who clustered around the car said they had not been able to move out of the area to buy food since the surrender of the Pakistani forces to the Indian Army in Dacca Dec. 16.

Many of them said they had not eaten for five days.

Sided With Pakistan
The Biharis, a non-Bengali minority numbering perhaps less than two million people, sided with the Pakistani government forces against the Bengalis. The Biharis are pinned down in the suburbs of Meppur and Mohamudpur, near Dacca airport.

They say they are afraid to move out of the villages where they have congregated, for fear of reprisals by the Mukti Bahini (Bengali liberation fighters) and other armed Bengalis.

Ten people who tried to drive out of the area in a bus to buy food were killed.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

France to Tax All Non-EEC Farm Imports

PARIS, Dec. 24—France imposed a temporary border tax of 6 percent today on imports of agricultural produce originating outside the European Economic Community.

The move was directed against U.S. farming goods, entering the EEC through Italy at prices that are 6 to 7 percent lower after the devaluation of the dollar.

The tax, effective immediately, will apply to all agricultural imports from Italy unless they are proven to be of Italian origin.

The French decision follows a dispute between France and Italy on agricultural prices in the EEC after the monetary agreement in Washington last weekend.

Italy's New President Is Leone Naples Lawyer Wins 23d Vote

ROME, Dec. 24 (NYT)—Giovanni Leone, a Christian Democrat, today became the sixth president of Italy on the 16th day of an election that strained the nation's democratic system.

The 1,006-member electoral college chose Mr. Leone as head of state on the 23d ballot with 518 votes, only 13 more than the required majority.

Pietro Nenni, the 80-year-old Socialist, received 408 votes. A coalition of Communists, Socialists and other leftist groups had designated Mr. Nenni as its candidate yesterday after the chairman of the Socialist party, Vice-Premier Francesco de Martino, withdrew from the race.

Mr. Leone, a 53-year-old professor of law and criminal lawyer from Naples who has twice served as premier, last night missed election by just one vote. He will be inaugurated next Wednesday when the seven-year term of President Giuseppe Saragat ends.

Designation of Premier
The first political task of the new head of state will be to designate a successor to Premier Emilio Colombo who, according to usage, will tender the resignation of his 17-month-old government to Mr. Leone.

The new president will have to consult with leaders of all parties before announcing his choice of a premier-designate. These preliminary talks will in all likelihood be longer than usual because the center-left coalition, on which the Colombo cabinet was based, has all but fallen apart during the presidential election, and Mr. Colombo's own Christian Democratic party is in disarray.

Although Mr. Leone might ask Mr. Colombo to stay up another reshuffled center-left cabinet, it was widely predicted today that former Premier Amintore Fanfani would receive the designation.

Mr. Fanfani was the original nominee of the Christian Democratic party, Italy's strongest political organization, when the presidential election started on Dec. 8. In seven early ballots, he never won anywhere, least the needed 505-vote majority because some 30 to 50 Christian Democratic dissenters withheld their support, and little or no help came from other parties.

In a highly controversial strategy, the Christian Democratic leadership ordered the 523 party members in the electoral college (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Fast Begun by Soviet Jews Jailed in 1970 Hijacking Plot

MOSCOW, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Jews in prison camps and in five Soviet cities staged hunger strikes today to mark the first anniversary of the start of the Leningrad hijacking trials, Jewish sources said.

Those imprisoned in the abortive hijacking plot were protesting against their sentences and conditions in camp. The sources said that at least 69 Jewish men in five cities were also on a hunger strike in observance of the anniversary.

The sources said the prisoners had announced their strike in a statement slipped out of the camps by visiting relatives. The statement listed no duration for the strike.

Italy's New President Is Leone

Naples Lawyer Wins 23d Vote

By Paul Hofmann

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French Find Way to Mass Produce Foie Gras

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Goose liver lovers of the world, rejoice, for the French, who claim to produce the best foie gras—as they call it—have found a way to mass produce what until now has been a limited delicacy.

From ordinary farm fowl, the famous foie gras of the French, and of Poland and Hungary, were reduced to forcing a funnel full of wet corn down the unwilling crop of a squawking goose.

In the last decade or so, the Eastern Europeans came up with a machine which forces the goose to eat from a pump.

A single goose crammer could handle from 12 to 20 geese three times a day with the funnel. The machine allowed him to stuff 300 to 400 geese and only twice daily, but still one at a time.

Surgery Makes Geese Overstuff

But the breakthrough, pioneered by the French National Institute of Agricultural Research, does away entirely with the time-honored calling of goose stuffer. Instead, a delicate operation—carried out under general anesthesia—destroys the tiny area in the goose's brain which controls satiety.

As a result, the "fixed" goose literally eats himself into a crisis de foie—the French national malady consisting in a painfully enlarged liver due to overindulgence.

But what hurts in man produces foie gras which, literally translated, means "fat liver."

However, nothing is perfect: research has shown that although a "fixed" goose will eat twice as much as a normal bird within two or three days after

the operation, after a few weeks its intake does tend to fall off.

On average, a non-force fed goose has a 105 gram liver while the self-forcing variety averaged between a 400 and 650 gram organ compared to 700 to 900 grams for the classic funnel-fed geese.

For reasons the researchers have yet to fathom, a "fixed" goose tends to lose his appetite after four or five weeks. However, the operation yields other dividends welcomed by goose growers, especially the end to the characteristic squawking which geese traditionally have been noted for.

The French agricultural institute first experimented on the hypothalamus, as the satiety center is called, in trying to produce bigger pigs.

So far, there have been no outraged shouts from the local association for the protection of cruelty to geese. Indeed, the new technique may help boost sales among those who in the past have refused to buy foie gras on grounds that the force feeding constituted cruel and unusual punishment.

Theoretically, once the technique catches on, there should be more and cheaper foie gras. However, purists note that the truffles which decorate the best of French foie gras is getting scarcer and scarcer and its costliness may be invoked to keep the foie gras price up.

However, the self-cramming goose still should be considered a gourmet world in which—except for the most idle of idle rich—there is not enough vintage Burgundy to go round and pollution in the Caspian is cutting down on caviar production.

New Cabinet Is First Duty

Leone, a Jovial Peacemaker, Practices His Politics à Café

ROME, Dec. 24 (NYT)—The Quirinal Palace will become one of Italy's best places for espresso coffee when President-elect Giovanni Leone moves into that former residence of popes and Savoy kings at the start of his seven-year term next Wednesday.

During frequent and interminable negotiations between the parties and factions of Italy's labyrinthine politics, it has for many years been a tradition that at particularly tense moments a voice with a marked Neapolitan flavor—Mr. Leone's—would placidly say: "What about a tazzuella (little cup of coffee)?"

The espresso break, refined by Mr. Leone into a multi-purpose political play, and his smiling bonhomie would often stave off rupture and conflict.

To be capable of generating instant sympathy is an elusive quality that many Italians, and especially Neapolitans, possess in large measure. It is, however, rare in Italian politics, whose practitioners tend to show themselves schizoid and pompous and usually talk like cardinals of the Roman Curia even when they are Communists. Most Italian politicians are not renowned for their sense of humor either. Mr. Leone is.

If the new president, a moderate Christian Democrat, has any enemies they are inside his own faction-torn party—Italy's strongest political movement—rather than outside of it. Leftist politicians opposing Mr. Leone's candidacy during the last few days took unusual pains to explain to him that they were forced to do so for partisan and not personal reasons that had

nothing to do with their liking and respect for his jovial personality.

There was, nevertheless, much grumbling against Mr. Leone among rightist Christian Democrats and conservative Roman Catholics last year when he engineered a compromise in a deadlocked Senate that permitted passage of Italy's bitterly contested divorce bill.

Mr. Leone is a regular churchgoer and he obviously did not take lightly the Vatican's opposition to the proposed introduction of divorce. But he is also a leading criminal lawyer—and a professor of penal procedure at Rome University—who knows much about Italian family life and society and the status that the ban on divorce had caused to both.

In the Senate battle over the divorce legislation, Mr. Leone helped work out amendments, convinced that his party and the church could live with a statute that made it relatively difficult to obtain a divorce decree.

Peacemaker Role

Mr. Leone, a short and chubby man with a full head of grey hair, spectacles and a mustache, has repeatedly been cast in the role of peacemaker during the political crises of the last year. Twice, in 1963 and 1968, he served as premier in caretaker governments and readily withdrew when the Christian Democratic factions and other parties had managed to negotiate new alliances that were ready to take over.

Mr. Leone was president of the Chamber of Deputies from 1955 to 1963. As the presiding officer of the Chamber, he would from when, during the hot summer months, some deputy turned up with an open-necked shirt. Instead of reprimanding the offender, the speaker would send him a delicately wrapped necktie with a handwritten note asking him to put it on.

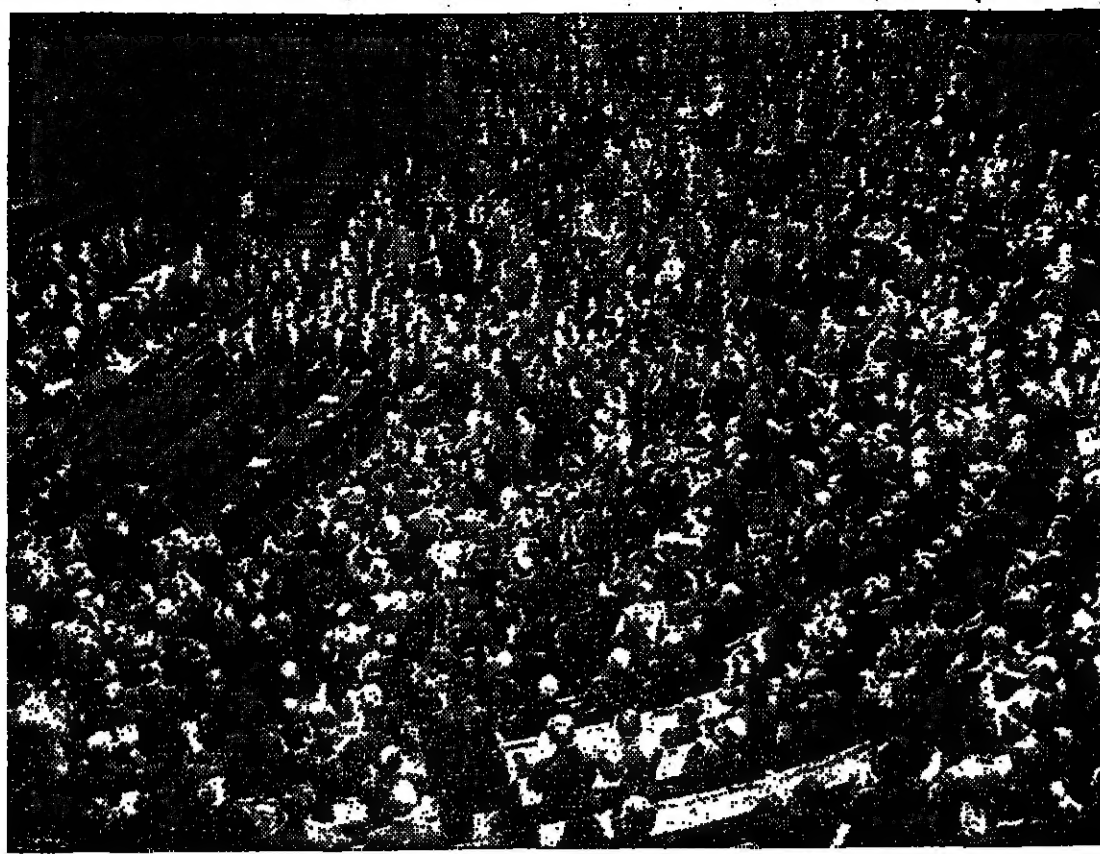
Seven years ago Mr. Leone was his party's official nominee in the presidential election and led for 15 of its 31 ballots. However, a faction of Christian Democratic dissidents kept voting for former Premier Amintore Fanfani until the assembly compromised on Giuseppe Saragat, the outgoing head of state who is a Social Democrat. Soon afterward, Mr. Saragat named Mr. Leone senator for life, a post that made him independent of the vagaries of future elections and enhanced his status as an elder statesman.

The new head of state was born on Nov. 3, 1898, at Fomigliana d'Arco, then a small town 10 miles northeast of Naples but now an industrial suburb of that city. He won his law degree at Naples University when he was 21.

Teaching at 24

At the age of 24, Mr. Leone was already teaching penal procedure at the southern university of Camerino. His academic career took him later to the Universities of Messina, Bari and Rome. He is the author of a 2,000-page textbook on criminal trial procedure, which he dedicated to his attractive, dark-haired wife, Vittoria, "an inexhaustible source of sweetness" and their three sons. A fourth son, Giulio, died at the age of four. The grief-stricken Leone wrote a book entitled "Talks With Giulio."

The move to the Quirinal poses a ticklish problem of etiquette. Mr. Leone used to go to the Olympic Stadium Sundays to watch the Roma soccer team, his favorite. Italian presidents rarely move in public without an honor guard and do not attend championship games of the national soccer league for security reasons. It seems that as head of state Mr. Leone will have to stay away from the stadium, although he may still watch the Roma triumphs and defeats on television.



PACKED HOUSE—Rome parliament members listening to results of presidential vote.

Leone Elected President of Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

to obtain from voting on 14 ballots while it first tried unsuccessfully to win new support for Mr. Fanfani, and then replaced him with another nominee, Mr. Leone.

Faction Suspected

It is widely believed that when Mr. Fanfani stepped down as a presidential candidate he was promised by his party that he would be asked to form the next government. Mr. Fanfani himself told reporters a few days ago that there were pressures on him to become premier rather than president.

Whoever becomes premier-designate will face the formidable problem of rebuilding the center-left alliance that has backed all governments during the last few years. This formula collapsed in the presidential election but it is difficult to replace in the present legislature, whose constitutional five-year term expires in early 1973.

If no viable government alliance can be formed, President-elect Leone could appoint a caretaker cabinet and use his constitutional prerogative of dissolving

Parliament and calling earlier elections.

The disintegration of the government coalition became visible when the Socialist party, the second strongest group in the Colombo cabinet, refused to back the Christian Democratic candidate for the presidency—first Mr. Fanfani and then Mr. Leone—and sided with the Communists in nominating first Mr. de Martino and then Mr. Nenni.

The tensions between Christian Democrats and Socialists increased when the Liberal party, which is right of center, supported Mr. Leone. He won also the backing of the Social Democrats, who are in the present government, and the small Republican party, a moderately left-of-center group that is outside the government but has supported it in Parliament.

Further dissension in the government coalition and within the faction-torn Christian Democratic party was caused by allegations that the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement was contributing votes for Mr. Fanfani and Mr. Leone in the secret polling of the presidential election.

The neo-Fascist party leader,

Giorgio Almirante, claimed after Mr. Leone's election that his party had made a "determinate contribution" to it and said this meant a "historic" defeat for the Communists and their allies.

Spokesmen for the leftist parties charged that Mr. Leone personified a new center-right coalition, supported by neo-Fascists.

Christian Democrats rebutted these assertions, pointing out that the votes of the parties committed to Mr. Leone's candidacy had been more than enough for his election. It is at any rate impossible to ascertain how many of the 38 neo-Fascist electors voted, and who cast the 38 blank ballots that were counted today in addition to 25 ballots bearing different names from those of Mr. Leone and Mr. Nenni, and three ballots that were annulled.

The scene at the Chamber of Deputies, where the electoral college—both houses of Parliament and 58 regional representatives—held its conclusive vote was dignified today after shouting and near-fights on Wednesday and yesterday.

When Chamber President Sandro Pertini proclaimed Mr. Leone president-elect at 10:31 a.m., electors at the center and on the right of the house applauded and cheered. Socialists and Communists remained silent, but rose. Later, there was general applause for Mr. Leone in which the neo-Fascists joined.

National Unity

Mr. Pertini and Mr. Fanfani, in his capacity as Senate president, officially notified Mr. Leone, who was waiting at the nearby Palazzo Giustiniani, a Senate annex. Mr. Colombo was present. In a short acceptance speech, Mr. Leone said that he wanted to interpret "national unity" during his term.

The president-elect will be sworn in and deliver a message to both houses of Parliament in joint session next Wednesday. Mr. Saragat, who conveyed his congratulations to his successor today, has let it be known that, at the age of 73, he intends to return to active politics as leader of his Social Democratic party.

Pakistanis Say They Got China Ammo

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 24 (AP)—In the final days of the war with India, the Chinese flew into Peshawar airfield more than 200,000 rounds of tank and anti-aircraft ammunition for Pakistan, authoritative Pakistani military sources said today.

According to the sources, most of the ammunition was for 37-mm anti-aircraft guns and 12.7 anti-aircraft machine guns. The sources said that in addition to the ammunition flow from China, Pakistan received at least one shipment of Chinese arms and ammunition aboard a Pakistani ship which had been diverted from the East Pakistani port of Chittagong to West Pakistan's port of Karachi after the fighting started in the East Nov. 22.

For U.S. Guns

The sources also said that shipments during the war included 130-mm heavy artillery from North Korea and about 5,000 rounds of 106-mm anti-tank ammunition for American-provided recoilless rifles.

The sources said the 106-mm ammunition was purchased by third parties from Israel, a country with which Muslim Pakistan has no recognized trade links. "There was no official confirmation of the supply of 106-mm ammunition which was banned under the United States' arms embargo on sales to India and Pakistan."

Military sources said the 37-mm ammunition appeared to be for guns also supplied recently by the Chinese.

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"DOZ BOO MEWAT" LYON
22 Rue Males, LYON

Laos Reports 200 of Enemy Killed in Fight

North Vietnam Also Said to Lose 4 Tanks

VIENTIANE, Laos, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Government forces with U.S. air support have killed 200 North Vietnamese soldiers near Saravane on the Boloven plateau of southern Laos, informed sources said today. Government casualties were not reported.

The sources said four North Vietnamese tanks were also destroyed during the battle on Wednesday, southeast of Saravane, which was abandoned by the government on Dec. 6.

The site is near the Ho Chi Minh Trail of supply lines from North Vietnam south.

In another action, more than 2,000 civilians were evacuated from Long Cheng as government forces retreating from the neighboring Plain des Jarres formed a defense line on a mountain ridge to block North Vietnamese troops. Several clashes have been reported between the government defenders and advance units of the North Vietnamese, but details were not made public.

About 15,000 North Vietnamese troops overran the strategic plain last weekend and were reported to be advancing toward Long Cheng, the main base of the pro-government guerrilla army of Gen. Yang Fao, 30 miles southwest. The guerrillas, Mao hill tribesmen are supported by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Lon Nol Reported Resisting Pressure to Give Up Power

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 24 (AP).

Military and political leaders are pressuring Marshal Lon Nol to surrender power gradually in the face of a series of setbacks on the battlefield, but the semi-invalid premier has given no hint of stepping down.

The alternative, highly placed sources said, could be a coup to depose the 68-year-old marshal from the post he has held since August, 1969.

Lon Nol has never fully recovered from a stroke suffered last February, but has played an increasingly important role in the war against the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops in Cambodia.

Critics hold him responsible for the strategy that led to the collapse of the entire northeastern front earlier this month.

When the Communists attacked in force along Highway 6, where Cambodian forces were extended in a column more than 30 miles long but only a few

News Analysis U.S. Change in Taiwan Policy Is the Price of Nixon's Visit

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UPI).—It is becoming increasingly clear that President Nixon is paying a high price for his ticket to Peking, for he appears to have made significant concessions to the Chinese Communists.

The most dramatic has been the shift in the U.S. attitude on the Taiwan issue, which was enunciated by Henry A. Kissinger at a news conference late last month.

Six months earlier, President Nixon emphatically rejected the idea that the Taiwan problem could be resolved through talks between Peking and Taiwan. Such an approach, he said, was "completely unrealistic."

But Mr. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security, reversed that position, asserting that the Taiwan question should be settled through "direct negotiations" between Peking and "the government on Taiwan." Deliberately ambiguous, Mr. Kissinger further indicated that the United States no longer supported the Chiang Kai-shek government's assertion that it represents all of China.

That reversal meant that, for the first time in 30 years, Washington was saying that the Taiwan tangle was an internal Chinese affair that did not involve the United States.

Available evidence suggests that the Nixon administration appears

to have tailored U.S. policy to fit demands put forth by the Chinese during Mr. Kissinger's first visit to Peking early in July.

This implication comes through clearly in an article by a Harvard scholar, Ross Terrill, in the current issue of the Atlantic Monthly. Mr. Terrill, an Australian, spent 45 days in China during the summer, and conducted extensive interviews with senior leaders.

Mr. Terrill refers to the U.S. use of the word "government" to actually mean "China," a specialist in international affairs who now is a member of the Chinese delegation to the United Nations.

Mr. Terrill implied that Mr. Kissinger had told Mr. Mao Tse-tung that the U.S. was actually "giving up" on Taiwan. Wang Keping, a member of the Chinese delegation to the United Nations, was quoted as saying the Chinese government was the government of all China.

Long Reassurance

Moreover, Mr. Terrill writes, Peking sought U.S. acquiescence to "give-and-take" talks between the Communists and the Nationalists that would stimulate a "process of reabsorption" of Taiwan that "could stretch out over decades."

In short, as Mr. Tang told Mr. Terrill, Peking demanded that the United States return to the position stated by President Truman in 1949—that it was "not going to interfere in the destiny of Taiwan."

This is precisely the Nixon administration's new stance on the Taiwan problem, as Mr. Kissinger explained.

Now is this the first Nixon change in policy toward China and Taiwan?

When he began his efforts in 1969 to reach a rapprochement with Peking, the President ended Taiwan-based spy flights over China and removed most of the Seventh Fleet from the Taiwan Strait.

About 8,500 U.S. soldiers stationed at an air base in central Taiwan are there to supply South Vietnam, but the command strength of the U.S. military advisory mission and the Taiwan defense command is fewer than 600 men.

According to Mr. Terrill, the Chinese Communists know that the advisory group and the Taiwan defense command are being phased out. Peking also expects the Vietnam supply operation to end as the United States pulls out of Southeast Asia. Thus the Chinese are sure, Mr. Terrill says, that President Nixon is withdrawing from Taiwan as he withdraws from Indonesia.

People who have often said that the success of the Nixon trip in February will depend on the "concrete" steps he has taken before his arrival. The President's prior steps have indeed been concrete, and they have evidently satisfied the Chinese. It remains to be seen what Mr. Nixon will bring home in exchange.

Fire in Illinois Kills Seven in One Family

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Ill., Dec. 24 (AP)—Seven persons representing three generations of a family died today in a fire that spread down a hallway through a two-story brick house.

The victims were Robert Schag, 30; his wife, Nancy, 29; their three children, Deborah, 9, Michael, 7, and Jennifer, 2, and Mrs. Schag's parents.

Moslem Biharis Starve at Dacca

(Continued from Page 1)

food four days ago were all killed, they said. Mukti Bahini troops stop cars driving into the area at several points.

Indian forces nearby appear to be keeping watch on the Mukti Bahini. Indian patrols move through the area in jeeps every few minutes.

Bihari spokesmen told reporters that they are relatively safe in their own area during the day but that armed Bengalis came into the area after dark.

Each night up to ten people have been killed, they said, and the Biharis are now afraid to move out of their houses.

Red Cross officials here are trying to arrange food supplies for the starving people, but so far there has been no sign of help from the new Bangladesh government.

Paul Reynard, senior official of the International Red Cross Committee in Dacca, said today that he had spoken to the government's secretary for food and to the relief commissioner. But he said they had been unable to give him any assurances.

Higher officials of the government were at an all-day meeting, he added.

Mr. Reynard said the Red Cross is planning to truck food to the area this afternoon but has only limited quantities.

Navy Signs Contract For 3 Nuclear Ships

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UPI).—The Navy awarded a \$24.6-million contract today to a Newport News, Va., shipyard to build three nuclear-powered guided-missile frigates. The order will bring the U.S. nuclear surface fleet to 11 ships.

At present, there are four nuclear-powered surface ships—the carrier Enterprise now in the Indian Ocean, the cruiser Long Beach and the guided-missile frigates Truxton and Bainbridge.

Two more carriers, the Eisenhower and the Nimitz, and two more frigates, the California and South Carolina, are under construction.

thousand yards wide, Lon Nol ordered a general retreat. The retreat, however, degenerated into a rout with thousands of soldiers fleeing to Phnom Penh, followed by civilian refugees from towns abandoned by Cambodian troops and from towns still under government control.

The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong quickly moved two regiments to within sight of the capital's outskirts, and have since repeatedly rocketed the city's airport and on one occasion a residential section.

The result is a slump in civilian and military morale to the lowest point in more than 20 months of warfare.

The upshot has been a spate of rumors that the government was on the point of submitting its resignation or had actually resigned.

Top officials who were boasting of their close friendship with Lon Nol only a month ago now barely admit that they know him.

So far, however, the talk that Lon Nol is about to relinquish the premiership has remained just talk.

The government's reaction to criticism has been confined to a ban on political meetings, suspension of a Khmer-language newspaper that reported political unrest, and the giving of general's stars to officers who include some of the marshal's closest friends.

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Several observers here have expressed surprise that there has not been more reprisal killing of Biharis and attribute this, at least

in part, to the presence of the Indian Army.

Many Bihari Moslems joined the Razakar volunteer force that fought alongside Pakistani troops against the Mukti Bahini and the Indian Army.

One sign of hope for the Biharis is that water and electricity have been restored to the area after a break of several days.

Though their situation is not yet desperate, some in the crowds that clustered around the Red Cross car today appeared close to panic.

People who could not speak English kept putting their hands to their mouths and touching their stomachs, indicating they were hungry.

At one stage a crowd refused to allow our car to move until we had taken note of their plight and promised to seek help.

Greeks Release American Jailed On Drug Charge

ATHENS, Dec. 24 (UPI).—John Moore, convicted a year ago for smuggling almost three-quarters of a ton of hashish into Greece, was freed from prison yesterday and given a one-way air ticket to New York where police will question him on charges of conspiracy, an American Embassy spokesman said today.

Moore, 50, from Sacramento, Calif., was originally jailed for 10 years after his U.S.-born private plane landed in Crete for refueling in August 1969. Police found 1,460 pounds of hashish, valued at \$3.5 million, on board.

After a retrial, Moore's sentence was reduced to 18 months, and Greek authorities allowed a further two-months remission for good conduct.

Four other Americans who were convicted of the same charges and given a total of 30 years' jail were also given much-reduced sentences during the retrial and have already left Greece.

Honduras Reports Border Clash

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Army patrols from Honduras and El Salvador clashed on the border Wednesday and at least one Salvadoran was killed, the army high command here announced yesterday.

This was the first reported border incident since a brief but bloody war between the two Central American republics in July, 1969.

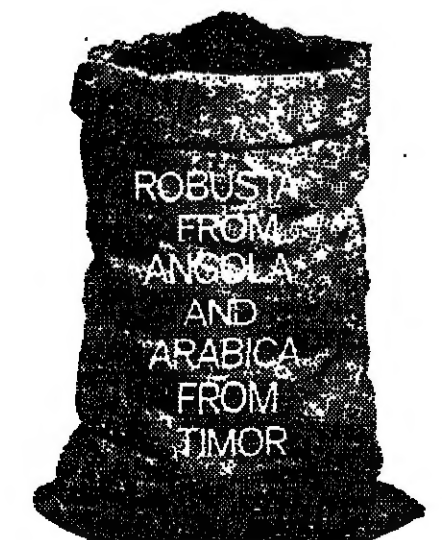
The command communiqué said a Honduran patrol was fired on by Salvadorans who had crossed into Honduran territory near the frontier town of Mercedes. The Hondurans returned the fire and the Salvadorans retreated across the border.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGAEVE	5	45	Very cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Very cloudy
ANKARA	7	45	Cloudy
ANTWERP	10	50	Very cloudy
BEIRUT	15	59	Very cloudy
BELGRADE	5	41	Very cloudy
BELLEVILLE	6	43	Very cloudy
BOMBAY	7	45	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	5	41	Very cloudy
CADIZ	10	50	Partly cloudy
CANTON	10	50	Unsettled
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Very cloudy
DUBLIN	11	52	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	13	55	Overcast
FRANKFURT	9	48	Cloudy
GENOVA	12	54	Very cloudy
HELSINKI	12	54	Very cloudy
ISTANBUL	1	34	Rain, snow
LAS PALMAS	12	54	Cloudy
LIEBOW	12	54	Partly cloudy
LONDON	10	50	Unsettled
MADRID	8	46	Rain
MILAN	10	50	Cloudy
MONTREAL	2	36	Rain
MOSCOW	12	54	Partly cloudy
PARIS	10	50	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	3	38	Rain
NICE	13	55	Very cloudy
OSLO	10	50	Very cloudy
PRAGUE	8	46	Partly cloudy
ROME	13	55	Very cloudy
SOVIET	8	46	Cloudy
ST. LOUIS	12	54	Very cloudy
TURKEY	10	50	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	10	50	Partly cloudy
WARSAW	8	46	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	8	46	Cloudy
ZURICH	10	50	Cloudy

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ملا، املا

News Analysis
Change in Taiwan
Price of Nixon



VIETNAMESE VISITOR—American comedian Bob Hope (right) talking on porch of Vietnamese Embassy with the North Vietnamese First Secretary Nguyen Van Thieu (center) in Hanoi Thursday. Left is Reverend Edward Roffe, missionary acting as interpreter. Center, back to camera, is Bill Faith, Hope's aide.

'If We Get Lucky Enough'

Bob Hope Would Take His Show to Hanoi

HOUSTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—Bob Hope said today he would take his show to North Vietnam, but estimated the odds on a visa were "very long."

Hope, 68, said he would like to take his show to North Vietnam, but estimated the odds on a visa were "very long."

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9 Panthers Convicted on Arms Counts

Calif. Trial Followed Bloody Clash in '69

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 24 (AP)—A superior court jury convicted nine of 12 Black Panthers yesterday on weapons conspiracy charges stemming from a gun battle with police at Panther headquarters here two years ago. Three policemen and six Panthers were wounded in that clash.

But a mistrial that did not affect the convictions was declared later for eight of those convicted when the jury found itself unable to reach a verdict on charges of conspiracy to assault policemen with deadly weapons.

Prosecution lawyers said that no decision had been made on whether the state would seek a second trial.

The jury, after 11 days' deliberations, acquitted the eight defendants on the most serious charge—conspiracy to murder policemen.

2 Are Acquitted

Two defendants were acquitted of all charges against them. The frequently stormy trial began on May 28. There was a fist fight between Panther factions in the presence of Judge George Dell.

He praised jurors for being unaffected by "the fireworks that occurred during this trial. . . . A jury under these circumstances might have stamped and found everyone guilty."

He said that he was glad the trial had not "deteriorated into a racial discussion." Six blacks, three Mexican-Americans, one Oriental and two whites served on the jury.

The prosecution had claimed that the Panthers plotted to kill policemen and stockpile weapons for the purpose. The defense said that police had harassed members of the black revolutionary group, trying to provoke a bloody confrontation on Dec. 8, 1969.

2d Price Rise Asked by Ford Under Phase 2

DETROIT, Dec. 24 (AP)—Ford Motor Co. said yesterday it has applied to the Price Commission for an additional price increase of 15 percent on passenger cars and trucks.

If granted, Ford would become the first automaker to hike prices twice under Phase 2 of the economic stabilization program.

Ford was granted Price Commission approval last month to raise prices 2.5 percent, but the firm said it held hikes to 2.5 percent to remain competitive.

Ford said the 15 percent increase would raise the retail price of a \$3,000 automobile by \$45 and increase the company's annual revenue by nearly 1 percent.

It said it needs the boost to offset higher costs of an improved seat belt system, installation of which becomes mandatory Jan. 1. The company also cited higher steel prices and labor costs.

Ford originally had asked the commission for a price hike of 4.4 percent.

Three Die as Ship Capsizes; Collisions Off Holland, N.J.

OSLO, Dec. 24 (AP)—Three sailors went down with their ship today when the 203-ton Norwegian coaster Vestervag capsized and sank 12 miles off Lista, southern Norway, coastal radio stations reported.

The three were named as Svein Kobbelevik, 22, Alfred Agnones, 67, and Nils Hummelstad, 47. Mr. Kobbelevik was single, the other two were married.

Two others were saved. They were Norman Hummelstad, a brother of Nils and the owner and skipper of the Vestervag, and Helge Forland, 20.

The Vestervag developed a list, capsized and sank during a voyage from Denmark to Bergen with a load of grain.

The National Sea Rescue Center confirmed there were only five men aboard the ship.

In Rotterdam, it was reported that the 107,000-ton Norwegian tanker Elisabeth Knutsen collided today with the 20,000-ton Liberian freighter Theognitor about eight miles off Hook of Holland.

A radio report said oil was streaming out of the Norwegian tanker. Nothing was known immediately about damage to the Liberian vessel.

Ships Collide Off N.J.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—A 500-foot American cargo ship collided last night with a Soviet fishing trawler in international waters off the New Jersey coast, the Coast Guard reported.

A spokesman for the Coast Guard said the American ship, the Jeff Davis, sustained "some damage and was taking on water," but it managed to reach New York. The Jeff Davis had 42 persons aboard, but no injuries were reported.

The Soviet vessel, the Ajuda, left the scene of the accident and rejoined a large fleet of Soviet fishing ships. It reported that it had suffered damage, but did not need assistance.

Chevalier Rests Well
PARIS, Dec. 24 (AP)—Maurice Chevalier spent a "good night" after undergoing another treatment with an artificial kidney. Necker Hospital reported today. The 63-year-old entertainer has been hospitalized since Dec. 13.

Montreal Hotel Fire
MONTREAL, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—About 750 guests were safely evacuated from their rooms last night after two fires broke out in the 10-story Sheraton-Mount Royal Hotel.



CHANGING OF THE GUARD—Soldiers of 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkhas take over public guard duties from Scots Guards at Buckingham Palace Friday. It is first time crack Gurkhas from Nepal have performed public guard duties in London, which also include guarding the Tower and the Bank of England.

To Replace Welfare System Monthly Federal Payment To All Is Urged by McGovern

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (NYT).—Sen. George S. McGovern, D-S.D., yesterday urged that every American, regardless of other income, receive a monthly payment from the government.

Saying that his proposal was not just another welfare plan, the senator, who is an announced candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, contended that it would eliminate poverty through a "redistribution of wealth."

With a base payment of \$4,000 to a family of four, the government income would average about \$1,000 a year for each man, woman and child in the country, Sen. McGovern said at a news conference here.

The senator said that the proposal would make a welfare system unnecessary by applying gradually higher tax rates to the wealthy. Starting with families earning more than about \$12,000 annually, the tax would be set

high enough to wipe out the government payment they would receive and would provide a surplus to be distributed to those with lower incomes.

Easier System
Sen. McGovern told reporters that his system "would be less demanding than any other system that has been proposed," because it would eliminate a welfare bureaucracy.

Sen. McGovern also proposed a series of measures for political candidates and for public officials that he said would "restore public trust in government."

He particularly criticized President Nixon's policy of infrequent news conferences and said, "The Nixon administration is without peer in its efforts to mislead the American people. . . . We are embarked on a dangerous trend toward control by a collection of cliques."

Beginning with what he called "the new administration—elected next fall," Sen. McGovern wants presidential news conferences to be held at least twice a month, allowing follow-up questions by reporters. He also recommended monthly cabinet meetings open to the press.

He also urged freer access to government documents and statistical information.

Sen. McGovern proposed as "immediate steps" for the candidates in the upcoming presidential primaries that they make themselves available for daily questioning from the public and for participation in open debates, and that they disclose the sources of their personal and campaign finances.

He said that he would soon disclose his own personal finances.

Croatian Nationalist Purges Continue; 2 Editors Ousted

BELOGRADE, Dec. 24 (UPI).—The editor and assistant-editor of a Belgrade weekly humor newspaper, both criticized for Serbian nationalism, have lost their jobs in purges in Yugoslavia, news media said here today.

The purges of officials in local party, political and social organizations, newspapers and cultural institutions followed the ouster earlier this month of the Communist leaders of Yugoslav Croatia.

The three leading Communist officials in Croatia, one of Yugoslavia's six republics, resigned after President Tito's criticism of their leniency toward growing Croatian nationalism and separatism which he said could lead the country to a "civil war."

Mr. Tito called on the party to take the affair "firmly in its hands" and purge all nationalists from their posts, not only in Croatia but throughout Yugoslavia.

Nikola Radic, 37, after resigning as editor in chief of the Belgrade weekly newspaper Jez, applied for the post of general manager of the same newspaper. The local party organization turned down his application.

Branka Cernovic, 38, was dismissed from his post as assistant editor of Jez.

In Osijek, Croatia, the local management board of the Matica Hrvatska organization submitted its collective resignation, the official news agency Tanjug reported. The Matica Hrvatska promotes the cultural traditions of Croatia.

The organization came under fire from Mr. Tito as a nucleus of Croatian nationalism, separatism and counter-revolution that threatened the unity of multi-national Yugoslavia.

Mr. Tito urged the police and courts to act more efficiently against the who stir up nationalist outbreaks and thus violate the Yugoslav constitution and law.

The 79-year-old leader also threatened to use the army, if necessary, to crush inside enemies who spread hatred among the nations.

Romania Author Applies to Bonn For Citizenship

BONN, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—A prominent Romanian novelist, Nicolas Breban, 37, who failed to return home after attending the Cannes film festival last May, has applied for West German citizenship, his brother said in Munich tonight.

Mr. Breban, a deputy member of the Romanian Communist party's Central Committee, was editor-in-chief of the magazine Literary Romania until he sent in his resignation from Paris in August. He had been sharply criticized at party meetings in July. He is now in Munich with his brother.

The French newspaper Le Monde said in September that Mr. Breban had told it his decision to resign was motivated by a desire "to defend the condition of the intellectual, the vital interests of art and writers."

A film based on Mr. Breban's latest novel, "Sick Animals," was Romania's official entry at Cannes under the title "On the Green Hills."

Dock Contract Is Extended on U.S. West Coast

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—Pacific Coast's longshoremen agreed yesterday to extend their present contract until Jan. 10, heading off a possible resumption of a 100-day strike tomorrow.

The agreement was announced by J. Curtis Counts, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

"The parties are exerting every possible effort to reach a settlement of their dispute. As a result of the present attitude, it is obvious that progress toward a settlement has been made," he said.

Mr. Counts made the announcement after conferring with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and the Pacific Maritime Association in San Francisco. The negotiations were recessed until Monday.

U.S. Lawyer Sees French Judge on Drug-Spy Case

PARIS, Dec. 24 (AP).—The French investigating magistrate in charge of the drug case involving accusations that French intelligence agents tried to smuggle narcotics into the United States met today with the American lawyer of one of the accused men.

Judge Gabriel Roussel conferred for more than an hour with Donald Robinson, of Newark, N.J., who is the attorney of Roger Delouette, the former agent who said his superior, Col. Paul Fournier, masterminded a plan to smuggle \$12 million worth of heroin into the United States.

There were no details on the conversation between Judge Roussel and Mr. Robinson. Delouette, now jailed in New Jersey, supplied information that led to Col. Fournier's indictment by a federal grand jury in Newark. No action has been taken against Col. Fournier in France, however, because Judge Roussel says he cannot offer Delouette the immunity from prosecution in France that his lawyer has insisted Delouette must have to testify here.

Informal sources said Mr. Robinson, who arrived here last Sunday, was accompanied by Herbert J. Stern, the U.S. attorney in charge of the case. Mr. Stern returned to Newark without seeing Judge Roussel.

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The British Connection

An old alliance is like an old marriage: it has to be worked at. But the useful work President Nixon and Prime Minister Heath did in Bermuda to repair the Anglo-American alliance, damaged by six months of unilateral American economic and diplomatic action, will not restore the partnership of the past. For in the interim, the context in which future relations between the United States and Britain must evolve has been profoundly altered by two events: London's decision to enter the Common Market and Mr. Nixon's Aug. 15 announcement of a new foreign economic policy.

Britain's move toward the European Economic Community involves a commitment not only to economic integration with the Continent but to participation in a political union that aims ultimately at a United States of West Europe. This historic development, vigorously favored by every postwar American administration, means that the "special relationship" between Washington and London can only survive if it is transformed into a special relationship between the United States and a uniting Europe as a whole.

That transformation has been impeded by Mr. Nixon's new economic policy abroad and, particularly, by Treasury Secretary Connally's implementation of it. At a time when the United States itself had increasing need for a new economic partnership with West Europe and Japan, America's chief allies and trading partners were told that henceforth they would be considered rivals, lumped with the Soviet Union and China as the four "potential economic superpowers" of the future that "can challenge us on every front."

Mr. Connally's adversary posture has now been softened by President Nixon and a currency realignment has been achieved. But

Britain's ability to serve as honest broker in achieving an accommodation of interests between the United States and the Common Market has been severely impaired. Forced by the monetary and trade crisis to identify with either the United States or the EEC view, Mr. Heath has had no alternative but to side with the Common Market.

Mr. Heath now has consolidated his position by a Bermuda communiqué restating the traditional American view that British entry into the Common Market serves the interests of the United States and the Atlantic Alliance. Mr. Nixon, in effect, has verbally repudiated the contrary view expressed by Mr. Connally and his aides.

Some aspects of the Anglo-American relationship remain "special" for the time being, particularly the nuclear weapons agreement. But Mr. Heath evidently made it clear that in foreign policy henceforth, as in economic and monetary matters, Britain would have to consult first with its European partners. Seeking a common position with the United States first, which both countries then try to sell to the rest of Europe, is an approach that no longer is feasible for London.

As Washington's disproportionate influence in the free world alliance is reduced to a more equal partnership, the views of West Europe and Japan will have to be given added weight. Policy coordination on a multilateral basis is bound to be more difficult than the bilateral relationship with Britain in the past. New mechanisms may have to be found. More consultation will be needed, not less. For the growing strength of West Europe and Japan increases the value of their partnership with the United States even as it reduces Washington's predominance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Money and U.S. Politics

Once upon a time, we had hopes that 1971 would be the year in which the nation's politicians came to their senses and did something about the scandalous grip money holds over the outcome of elections. Well, the year is over now as far as legislation is concerned and the score for the reformers stands, as they would put it on the sports pages, at one win, one loss, and one tie with two games still in progress. Not a bad record, really, considering what happened in previous years but not good enough, either, to qualify for the Super Bowl. The team that likes the status quo scored too many points just before the season ended.

The one big victory, peculiarly enough, was a sneaker. It came in an amendment to the tax reform bill which will permit taxpayers to deduct on their annual returns small contributions to political campaigns. The hope of this reform, for which we have been arguing for years, is that it will encourage many more Americans to put their money where their political beliefs are. If they do so, participation in politics will be broadened and the importance of big contributors to candidates and parties will begin to decrease—goals which ought to be sought vigorously.

We call that win a sneaky one because this item was almost overlooked in the fighting over the tax checkoff device for public financing of presidential campaigns which the Democrats also attached to the tax bill. That fight ended, or so it seems to us, in a tie. The checkoff idea is now law but it does not go into effect until after the 1972 election and no funds can be made available to future candidates without further action by Congress. This outcome was reached after a remarkable series of machinations.

It is quite clear that current political strategy was the decisive issue in uniting the Republicans against this plan, not the high principle that White House counsel Clark MacGregor kept trying to make you believe. The Republican opposition is understandable, of course. This plan would have reduced substantially and suddenly the impact of big contributors, of which the Republicans have more than a majority, and would have made it possible for the Democrats to campaign on an equal financial footing with them next year. So, in this instance, political reform went down at the hands of political expediency.

Indeed, there is an interesting relationship between the tax checkoff plan, which President Nixon opposed "on principle," and the tax deduction plan which he did not oppose. Each of them reduces the general tax revenue—the checkoff by allocating the money after it is paid to the government, the deduction by not requiring the money to be paid. Each of them operates to finance campaigns out of money otherwise available for general

governmental expenses—one directly, the other indirectly. Somewhere therein lies the "principle" on which the President acted—if you can find it. In passing, it is worth noting that the estimated loss of federal revenue from the deduction plan—which the Republicans supported—is about twice that involved in the tax checkoff plan which they rallied against as a "massive raid" on the Treasury.

The two games still in progress involving campaign financing are in the areas of spending limits and public disclosure. Both are covered by one bill which has survived a conference committee on the Hill and awaits only action by the House before going to the President. The bill, on balance, is a good one and we trust that the House will enact it immediately upon its return in January. Once the bill becomes law, if it does, a major step will have been taken toward reducing the cost of campaigns. The spending limits on advertising seem to be both reasonable and enforceable and the reporting provisions adequate to let the public know who is actually putting up the money for which politicians.

The bill could have been stronger and better if the House had not been insistent on reducing the scope of the reports and on maintaining congressional supervision of the reporting process. But even with its defects, this bill is a major stride forward in getting the costs of campaigns back under control.

The only big loss of the year came when the House steadfastly refused to repeal the "equal time" provisions that require television and radio to give every candidate for the same office equal time if any candidate is given time. The impact of these provisions over the years has been to increase the costs of campaigns substantially and to deprive the voters of full exposure to the major candidates for public office. The justification for these provisions, of course, is the fear that broadcasters would use the opportunity presented by their repeal to discriminate in favor of candidates they like by providing them an unfair share of air time. This has always seemed to us to be a false fear, particularly as it applies to national and state-wide races, and the members of the House ought to get over it.

Presumably, they will get a chance to reconsider their votes, at least in part, early next year when a separate bill to suspend the application of the equal time provisions to the presidential race will be brought before them. If they will seize that chance and repeal the equal time provisions while also passing the spending and disclosure bill, this Congress—if not its first session—will have done more than any of its predecessors to purify the electoral process of the corruption that money inevitably brings.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 25, 1896
PARIS—The seat of Ferdinand de Lesseps at the Académie Française was occupied by the new academician, Anatole France. Mr. France was sponsored by François Coppée and Ludovic Halévy. There were many notables on hand for the seating of the famous author, and as is the custom when the maiden speech is given, Mr. France brought tears to the eyes of every one. When in speaking of the latter day disciples of de Lesseps, he asked, "What matters Panama when you consider Suez?" At this moment there was great cheering.

Fifty Years Ago

December 25, 1921
WASHINGTON—In a special Christmas message to the American people, Arthur Balfour, the British delegate to the disarmament conference, says: "The Christmas holidays naturally inspire thoughts of peace on earth and good-will toward men, and there are no nations which show a more ardent wish in that direction than those of the two great English-speaking peoples. I have always had this conviction, and never is it more clearly illustrated than now, when thanks to American leadership, there will be a reduction in the armament level."



"Truce On Earth, Cease-Fire To Men."

Ten Thoughts for the Year 1972

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—This is the time of year to compile lists of 10. What are the 10 greatest changes that we are likely to see in the year ahead?

1972 will witness a growing awareness of the economic root of international power. Our eyes will become accustomed to the new Big Five in world affairs: the United States, the Soviet Union, the Common Market, mainland China and Japan.

1972 will be a year of self-discovery; when the world recognizes that the only way to exercise power peacefully is to exercise economic power, and when the world recognizes the new faces of the key players on the stage.

Second, temporary controls aside, the way of doing business in America is going to change. Businessmen who have achieved their success in wartime prosperity will have to wrench themselves out of old habits to profit in peacetime prosperity.

During the sixties, far too many of our upper-middle management executives lived a sheltered life—sheltered from many of the consequences of poor business judgment by mounting inflation, by abnormal demand, and by the looseness of wartime government procurement. They came to maturity in a decade that called for a minimum of business risk.

Now, however, there is a risk to two ways—not only the risk of overexpansion, but the risk that your potential profits will go to your competitor if you ever err on the conservative side. "Playing it safe" will be recognized as risky business, too.

The third change has to do with the renaissance of American technology.

Many of our young people look ahead and say, "I have seen the future and it doesn't work." A change in public attitudes toward technology must be, excuse the term, engineered. The President and his advisers are working on programs for next year to revitalize and redirect America's scientific and technological effort. Our national security requires it, our economic power cannot be felt in the world without it; our nation's social goals demand it as well.

Fourth is a delayed change, as the framers of the Constitution intended it to be.

Campaigning in 1968, Mr. Nixon promised to appoint "strict constructionists" on the bench, a phrase which—loosely interpreted—includes the related concept of judicial restraint. He has kept that promise.

Does this mean, in Mr. Dooley's

phrase, that the Supreme Court will follow the election returns? Nobody can say for sure. But it would surely be a mistake to overlook the possibility of court decisions that reflect a philosophy different from that which dominated the sixties.

A fifth change for 1972 will affect the American conscience, and the lives of tens of millions of poor people. Welfare reform, or H.R. 1, or "Workfare," after three years of foot-dragging, will be passed in 1972.

In this connection, a sixth change is in the works: Many of our nation's old people are being driven into poverty by the explosive rise in property taxes. The American people are not about to tolerate government-imposed poverty, and property tax relief—through revenue sharing or other means—can be expected to be on the way next year.

Change number seven: Next year, for the first time, 11 million young people will be enfranchised; if half of them vote, and they split 60-40 in either direction, they could elect a President. If the split is more even, or if the turnout is low, the effect of change will still be present—because nobody can be sure now how that vote will go and it will have to be given its share of attention.

Eighth, next year this nation is going to be on a health kick. The likes of which Americans have never seen.

We believe the administration's way will vastly increase average without driving up medical costs, but whatever the final shape of the legislation, it is sure to mean a new look for U.S. medicine.

Ninth, the process of mass communication in America may speed up its change. There appears to be a healthy hunger for diversity in class magazines, in local newspapers, in specialized radio and television outlets. This hunger will grow with the emergence of information casettes, home video-tape, and the delectable smorgasbord that cable television will offer.

For Individuality

The result will be neither a classless society nor a class society; rather, we are headed toward a fresh respect for individuality. This may be the era of the "customized American," who draws on mass media to a certain point and then uses specialized media to fit his exact taste. This customized American may also demand better local tailoring of central government services.

The tenth great change ahead may be in procedures on Thurs-

day mornings at the Defense Department.

Every Thursday, the Pentagon releases figures on Americans killed and wounded in Vietnam. 1972 may well be the year when the people who put out these figures will finally see that duty come to an end.

Everybody who stops to think about it will come up with a different list of 10 great changes but there will be this common denominator: Despite all the mutterings about the forces of reaction, despite the genuine problems of bureaucratic inertia, the acceleration of improvement is the central fact about American life today, and it is not leaving us in any slack-jawed state of future shock.

Bruce Barton used to say, "When you're through changing, you're through." As the prospects for 1972 indicate, this nation is not through changing; on the contrary, our ability to absorb change, to stimulate change, and above all to manage change, is the reason why the American Revolution, after two centuries, is more vital and exciting than ever.

William Safire, special assistant to President Nixon, made these comments at a New York-Los Angeles Forum.

Down in the Village

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Off Essex Road in the London borough of Islington there is a small street where flowers and fruit and vegetables are sold from barrows. The flower man is George Robertson, 80 years old, well-worn, and face not too many teeth left, cloth cap pulled down hard.

The day before Christmas there was a nasty blue scarf wound round to keep off the damp. His barrow was piled up with holly and poinsettias and mistletoe and bunches of tender-looking anemones. On the pavement around were Christmas trees.

"Merry Christmas, George," "A duck," "Keep well, George," "One after another, he and the passerby had a word.

As he dug into a large box from Covent Garden to find yellow frezias, a customer asked how long he had been there.

"Oh, 200 years," he said. "All the stalls used to be on Essex Road—my mother's father told me about being there before the tram line. They moved in here when

one of the men from the stalls was killed by a motor car."

George Robertson is not by any means the only person whose family has had a stall at the same corner of Islington for generations. Down the road there is Chapel Market, jammed with stalls of tropical food and dresses and cut rare cosmetics and birds and keys and whistles, as well as flowers and fruit. The lettuce woman—she sells pickled beets, too—says her barrow has been in the family for 100 years and more.

The sense of community is one remarkable quality of these street markets. People know who they are and seem happy being that. They are part of something small, definable, alive but in important ways unchanging.

The other outstanding quality is the amount of human contact. The air is full of greetings, little endearments. As she sells two pounds of new potatoes, Rosie Wilks and slips a sprig of mint into the shopping basket. At the pub, a fancy Victorian replica called the Camden Head, there are gentle sallies over the Guinness tap and the hot sausage plate. People talk to each other.

Village Flavor

London has big department stores, too, and Bond Street shops with weary salesgirls. But everyone who knows this city recognizes that characteristic flavor found, among many places, in the Islington street markets. It is the flavor of a village.

"Contact is what the village is all about," so wrote Anthony Bailey in a book published in America last summer, "In the Village." It is a perceptive and engaging look at a place that Bailey loves for its intimacy: Stomington, Conn., pop. 1,822.

In Stomington, people see each other hammering shingles, or they meet in the shops and streets, or they help when someone's sewer pipe backs up. "We can't avoid people," Bailey says. Community arises from the very scale of living, organically, unlike the suburb where contact has to be artificially created in coffee visits and organization meetings and may become a resented intrusion.

There is a danger of romanticizing villages. Often they deny privacy, a social blessing as much to be treasured as community. That is why all those millions have come to New York from Dubuque over the years, welcoming anonymity.

Nor is there any guarantee of personal tranquility in village life. That comes from within, and there is misery in villages as in cities. Anthony Bailey remarks that at any one time three or four people from Stomington are likely to be off in a nearby mental hospital. And then he dedicates his book to John and Mary Updike, reminding us of the village that Updike painted in "Couples." His barrow was a purgatory of empty lives, or so it seemed to some.

Want to Belong

But on Christmas Eve in London it does seem clear that most human beings want to be part of a community small enough to be within their understanding: a village in that sense. In the long run anonymity is not enough; privacy has to be balanced by a sense of belonging.

One of the great social challenges in an age of crushing technology is to restore community. Things are getting bigger in business and politics and education and so many other aspects of life; somehow we have to learn to make them smaller at the same time, by breaking large organizations down into parts encompassable by men.

As cities go, London has done that tolerably well. The whole is split into boroughs that have real functions, and into neighborhoods that keep their own character. Critics rightly complain about the intrusion of inhuman high-rise buildings and sterile redevelopment, but to a happy extent London remains a collection of villages within a cosmopolitan whole.

On Christmas Eve in Islington it is easy to agree with Anthony Bailey: "We should all live in villages."

Washington Policy and Propaganda

By James Burnham

Even the White House official 1971-72 fiscal year budget, which is certain to be released in November, will reflect the administration's new policy. The budget will show a shift in the balance of the dollar and the balance of payments, which will be a reflection of the new policy. The budget will also show a shift in the balance of the dollar and the balance of payments, which will be a reflection of the new policy. The budget will also show a shift in the balance of the dollar and the balance of payments, which will be a reflection of the new policy.

The result of all this political propaganda is fairly clear. It is supposed to convince the American people, but it clearly turns them off into disbelief and even cynicism. They know in their private lives that the problems of husbands and wives, parents and children, jobs and budgets never quite come out as planned, and that nobody, certainly no politician, has the answer to all the dramatic ambiguities and disappointments of life.

Not Even Read

So when the people get a review of the year by Herbert Gold, the author of "The House of Prophecy," or all people, or even by Carl Albert or Gerald Ford, they tell them that everything's all right or all wrong, they don't even read it very carefully. They assume, and they are right in assuming, that they are getting a propaganda pitch and, at the beginning of 1972, all this is a very serious political and psychological problem.

Nobody in Washington, even the conservatives or the progressives in the Nixon administration, feels quite sure about where the President is going, and this is true even from the members of his own cabinet. Overseas, Japan, and the Common Market countries of Europe cannot quite decide whether the Secretary of the Treasury, Connally's tough Texas tactics or Nixon's more cooperative attitudes really represent American policy.

If Nixon intended to keep everybody in doubt and off balance in 1971, he has clearly succeeded. The Russians don't know whether he is going to Peking to make a new alliance with the Chinese, and the Chinese don't know whether Nixon is really aiming at an arms deal with the Russians and a trade deal with the Japanese, and the result is that everybody is suspicious in thinking of old enemies in India and our allies in South Vietnam, Thailand, and Pakistan.

In short, at the end of the year, something is obviously wrong with the Nixon administration's method of presenting its policies both at home and abroad. Like President Johnson, Nixon is oversteering his case claiming and demanding too much, and for domestic political reasons, presenting his monetary policies as the best ever and his diplomatic policies as the means to a "generation of peace."

Not Working

But it is clear to most observers in Washington and it must be clear to the President himself at the end of 1971 that this is no longer working. And what is wrong about it is that the President is claiming more than his record will sustain and insisting on "triumphs" that serious people cannot see or accept.

He has gained considerable support by being flexible and reversing policies of the past that were not working, but he has claimed too much for his new policies and has created even more doubt in the process. At no time since the last war has there been so much private criticism of a President in the allied embassies in Washington as there is now, or so much doubt about where he is going. There is within his own administration, Administration for his tactics, and his flexibility is general but even his tactical and propaganda successes do not create that confidence which is essential to effective political action both at home and abroad.

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25, 1971—Tanzanian and Albanian delegates to the UN General Assembly applaud the announcement of the voting against a U.S. resolution calling for a two-thirds majority vote for the expulsion of Nationalist China. A of the resolution ended Taiwan's UN membership. Arrow is pointing to the head of the Albanian delegation.

News Analysis

Year at the UN: The Downslide Continues

Henry Tanner
NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—The 26th General Assembly ended its session today with a bitter and bitter session that admitted China to the UN and the representatives of the United States.

Selected a new secretary-general, Kurt Waldheim of Austria, who will go down in history as the man who presided over the admission of China to the UN.

The assembly's historic decision to admit Peking and expel Taiwan was made in a dramatic session on Oct. 25, over the strenuous opposition of the United States, which had fought for two separate China seats, one for the mainland regime and one for Taiwan.

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chanted with it all, later said that public diplomacy just did not work in the 20th century.

There are now "three robber barons" in the world, he said, the United States, the Soviet Union and China. "They need the United Nations more than anybody else but they won't let it function. They regard it as an air-raid shelter. Whenever they are in trouble they come running, but they won't use it in between."

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elg capitals were mobilized for the effort. And, according to diplomatic sources here, about half a dozen chiefs of state received personal messages or telephone calls from President Nixon during the weekend preceding the vote.

Many delegates therefore agreed with the Chinese chief delegate, Chiao Kuan-hua, three weeks later when he called the vote an American "defeat." But the White House was angered, and George Bush, the U.S. chief delegate, issued a statement deploring Mr. Chiao's "intemperate language" and "empty cannons of rhetoric."

That was the last clash between Chinese and Americans. From then on the two delegations found themselves on the same side of the firing line several times, and Jakob A. Malik, the Soviet delegate, accused them of singing a "duet."

"Let them sing," Mr. Malik said scornfully.

Looking back over the first six weeks of China's presence, the most striking new element in the debate is the ruthlessness with which both the Chinese and

the Russians have been clawing at each other and the regularly with which their exchanges turned into a private quarrel over Communist ideology that had nothing to do with the subject under debate.

Forensics Feared
Many delegates here fear that these Soviet-Chinese exchanges will become a regular feature of UN debates.

For the first few days, the delegates were fascinated and perhaps delighted as the battle of the two Communist giants revealed the drabness of the debate. But the novelty soon wore off, and Jamil M. Baroudy of Saudi Arabia, himself an irrepressible debater, spoke the mind of the majority when he asked the Chinese and Soviet delegates to relent. "When the wind and the sea quarrel," Mr. Baroudy said, "it is the sailor in the boat that gets hurt."

Another major event during this year's assembly was the Middle East debate, after which 79 nations voted for an Egyptian-sponsored resolution calling for full withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab lands and for resumption of direct peace talks. Seven countries voted against the resolution and 35 abstained.

The United States, breaking with a pattern of strong support for Israel on substantive resolutions, was among the abstainers. Though judged a defeat for Israel, the vote was also something of an anti-climax for the Egyptians. They had hoped to dominate the headlines and to prove to world public opinion the validity of their contention that diplomatic and political support for Israel is waning. Instead, the Middle East debate was overshadowed from the first day by the war between India and Pakistan.

No Deadlock
Contrary to the fears of many, there was no Sino-Soviet deadlock to prevent the election of a new secretary-general.

The Soviet Union was holding out for Mr. Waldheim or Gunnar V. Jarring of Sweden, the UN mediator in the Middle East. In three rounds of voting, Russia consistently vetoed Max Jakobson of Finland.

Mr. Waldheim was not the first choice of the Chinese, who would have preferred a candidate from the "third world," or if that was impossible, were known to be leaning toward Mr. Jakobson.

Several hours before the decisive vote, the Chinese let it be known that they would not veto Mr. Waldheim and that sealed the election of the Austrian diplomat.

Mr. Waldheim, tall, suave and graciously articulate in French and English as well as German, will have more power than any other man during the next five or perhaps ten years to determine whether the world organization will be revitalized or will continue its downhill slide.

West Berliners placed lighted candles in their windows tonight as a sign of their ties to Eastern relations they are barred from seeing for the sixth straight Christmas.

The East German refusal to issue wall passes for family reunions saddened 500,000 West Berliners with relations in East Berlin. Meanwhile, West Germans were permitted through the wall.

West Berliners were heartened by the knowledge that next year they would be allowed through the wall when the four-power agreement to lessen tension here goes into effect. It was expected to be signed by the Americans, Russians, British and French in May at the latest.

"We have made good progress this year and can celebrate Christmas in the knowledge that the Berlin situation will be improved," West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schmeitz said in a Christmas message.

They charged the Athens government with having "no intention of restoring democratic institutions... which they brought down, nor of returning freedom to the Greek people."

All nine of the ex-deputies had either served time in prison or had been in exile since the army seized power and suspended democracy in April, 1967.

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Papal Mass For Envoys Is Televised

Pontiff to Celebrate 3 Christmas Services

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 24 (Reuters)—Pope Paul VI tonight led the world's 500 million Roman Catholics in celebrating the birth of Christ with a glittering midnight mass in the Sistine Chapel.

The 11 p.m. service was attended by diplomats accredited to the Holy See.

In the next 12 hours, the 74-year-old Pontiff will celebrate three solemn masses in public, make three speeches and greet Roman faithful.

Tomorrow, the Pope will stand on the balcony of St. Peter's Basilica to read out his Christmas message and deliver his blessing "ubi et orbis" (to the city and to the world), under a battery of television cameras.

Closed to Public
Tonight's midnight mass, although closed to the public, will be televised direct to several European countries, North America and relayed by satellite to 145 television stations throughout Latin America.

The Pope's main Christmas Day mass will be tomorrow at 11 a.m. At 8 a.m., he will go to Rome's southern suburbs for his second mass. This service, known as the "dawn mass," is a more recent tradition established by Pope Paul's predecessor John XXIII.

Pope John first began the practice of going among the Roman poor for his early morning mass on Christmas Day.

This year, Pope Paul will celebrate the mass in the Church of Our Lady Queen of the World in the modern working class Rome suburb of Torre Spaccata.

Pope Paul is resuming this tradition of celebrating the early mass outside the Vatican after influenza confined him to the Vatican last Christmas.

Born in Riga as Katharina Maryshkin, she joined the empress in what was then St. Petersburg and later married Prince Konstantin Kantakuzene whose family originated in Romania and goes back to the Byzantine empire. One family branch moved to Russia later.

Ben Bella's Mother
ALGERIA, Dec. 24 (Reuters)—The mother of former Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella died early today, reliable sources said.

They said Fatma Ben Bella, 84, died at the family home at Maghnia, in western Algeria, near the Moroccan border, after being very ill for the past month. They said Mr. Ben Bella, 55, had not seen his mother for nearly a year. The former president, overthrown in 1965, is believed to be living under house arrest somewhere in the Algiers area.

La Tour-du-Pin Verclausse
RENNES, France, Dec. 24 (AP)—Count Geoffrey de La Tour-du-Pin Verclausse, 87, a diplomat and descendant of the 18th century writer Chateaubriand, died today. He had served as chief of the French mission in London and was foreign minister and in posts at The Hague, Dublin, and with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Seoul Opposition Continues Sit-in
SEOUL, Dec. 24 (UPI)—South Korea's biggest opposition party staged a sit-in in parliament for the third consecutive day today to protest a government bill that would give President Park Chung-hee wide-ranging powers.

Members of the New Democratic party continued the sit-in in the main hall of the National assembly in an effort to block deliberation over the proposed legislation.

The bill introduced by the ruling Democratic Republic party Tuesday is intended to strengthen Mr. Park's declaration of a state of national emergency.

Condemned To Tip Hat to All Policemen

LOCKPORT, N.Y., Dec. 24 (NYT)—A 36-year-old man convicted of resisting arrest was ordered by a judge yesterday to tip his hat to every policeman he meets for the next three years.

It all began a year ago when Gerald Wagner was stopped on a highway by state troopers and issued a traffic summons. Twenty minutes later, the state police said, he reached his home, called the state police station and reported a burglary.

When two troopers arrived at the home, the police said, Mr. Wagner threatened them with a shotgun and scuffled as they tried to arrest him.

Judge John V. Hegon, of Niagara County Court, convicted Mr. Wagner of resisting arrest, fined him \$500 and placed him on three years' probation, with the hat-tipping order.

Arab Chiefs Discuss Action Against Israel

CAIRO, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Egyptian, Syrian and Libyan heads of state discussed ways of forcing Israel to withdraw from all occupied Arab lands, a spokesman said today at the end of two days of talks on the Middle East crisis.

President Anwar Sadat, of Egypt, and Hafiz Assad, of Syria, and Col. Muammar Gaddafi, of Libya, reviewed "the problem of Israeli aggression and steps toward liquidating it," Mohammed Ahmed, secretary-general of the federation of the three countries, said.

He told a news conference, according to the Middle-East News Agency, that the leaders had been guided by two principles in their discussions:

● The necessity for the liberation of all Arab lands which Israel occupied in the 1967 six-day war.

● Respect for the rights of the Palestinian people and support for their revolution.

The spokesman did not announce any plans to implement these guidelines.

Resolve Differences
Conference sources said the three leaders concentrated on trying to resolve differences between themselves on the crisis.

Libya and Syria publicly have rejected a negotiated solution to the crisis, saying war was inevitable.

An Egyptian spokesman earlier this week, however, indicated that President Sadat was willing to extend his announced end-of-the-year deadline for settling the conflict peacefully. The spokesman said Egypt supported the revival of the UN mission of Gunnar V. Jarring which, he said, was expected to resume next month.

The sources said the Syrians and Libyans agreed Egypt should pursue its political efforts, but Tripoli and Damascus would continue to reject negotiations in their own communications.

The heads of state also announced a cabinet for their Federation of Arab Republics which was formed earlier this year by the three countries.

Syrian Foreign Minister Ahmed Khatteb was named as the first federal prime minister with a cabinet comprising six members, two from each country.

The three leaders, sitting as a presidential council, also ratified an agreement on a federal parliament of 60 members who will sit for four years, the spokesman said. The parliament will hold its first session in March.

British Forces See Progress In Ulster Battle Against IRA

By Drew Middleton

BELFAST, Dec. 24 (NYT)—The British Army Command and the professional soldiers who patrol the shabby streets of Belfast and the soft, green countryside of Northern Ireland believe they are making solid progress in their battle against the Irish Republican Army.

Staff officers admit the difficulty of accurately assessing gain or loss in urban guerrilla warfare. This, by its nature, is formless and intermittent. As long as an army operates under political restraint, as this one does, the enemy enjoys the key advantage of surprise.

The army, however, stresses several favorable developments in recent weeks:

● The Irish Republican Army's bombing campaign has shifted increasingly to "soft" targets: hotels, pubs, shops. Hard targets, such as utilities and other installations on the day-to-day life of Northern Ireland depends, are avoided.

Sniper Activity
● Patrols on foot and in armored personnel carriers, and scout cars have reduced the area of sniper activity in Belfast. There are now more sniper attacks by day than by night. Night attacks proved dangerous to the IRA because troops, unhindered by traffic, could move as fast as the snipers. In the day, the sniper loses himself in street crowds.

● The flow of information to the army has steadily increased with the result that more caches of explosives and arms have been discovered. Much of the information, anonymous but accurate, comes, intelligence believes, from Roman Catholics weary of the fighting.

Informers have always been the bane of Irishmen fighting the British. The difference this time, officers pointed out, was that the informers don't expect to be paid, "they just want peace and quiet."

Despite the army's assertion, the IRA has certain clear advantages. Belfast is a sprawling, 19th-century industrial city ideal for urban guerrilla warfare. There are hundreds of city alleys and covered passages, deserted areas and empty buildings from which the guerrillas can operate.

Swim in a Sea
In the Catholic areas, the Irish Republican Army is able, in Mao Tse-tung's words, to swim in the sea of friendly supporters and spies.

Barring Prior Commitments
Israel Said Ready to Change Peace Policy for Negotiations

TEL AVIV, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Premier Golda Meir indicated to newsmen here today that Israel is willing to make major changes in its peace policy if no advance commitments are asked of it prior to negotiations.

The premier's talk with local newsmen coincided with a newspaper report that Mrs. Meir had promised President Nixon earlier this month to make a "positive new proposal" on reopening the Suez Canal under a partial peace with Egypt.

Mrs. Meir told the newsmen that Israel has made no change in policy yet, but is awaiting clarifications from the United States before deciding whether to renew discussions under Washington's efforts to bring about an interim settlement.

"What we have demanded now is only one assurance—that anyone who enters negotiations won't have their hands tied, not through any advance promises and not by positions fixed by others," Mrs. Meir said.

Clarifications
"About the interim agreement... we asked under what conditions," she said. "And, we said, when the government will see it is acceptable, we would go to the Knesset to ask for a vote, since this may amount to a change in the government's basic policy."

"I am certain that the Israeli cabinet, in its forthcoming weekly session (Sunday), won't have to

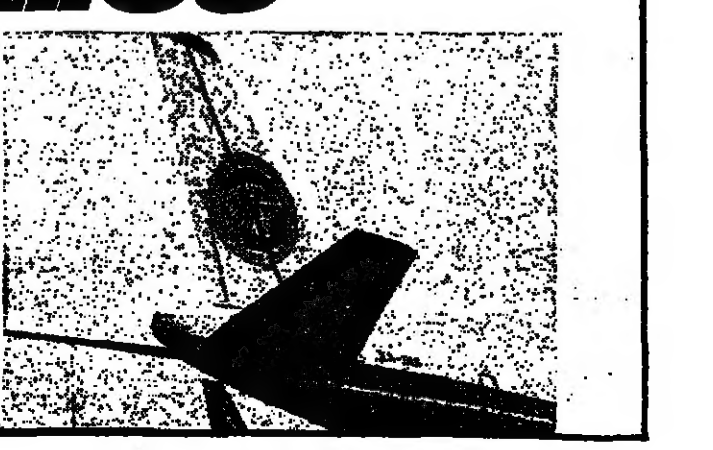
Saudis Buy French Tanks
PARIS, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Saudi Arabia has placed an order for the delivery of several dozen AMX-30 tanks, government sources said today. France already has delivered 200 armored vehicles and other weapons to Saudi Arabia.

between Europe and Mexico there are only 6,000 miles of comfort



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Commander
tire in April
A. Neb, Dec. 24 (Reuters)—Bruce Holloway, commander of the U.S. Air Command since 1968, plans to retire from force on April 30, he announced last night.
Successor as chief of the at deploys the Western main nuclear deterrent, is still early next year.
Holloway, 59, was vice-staff of the Air Force headed SAC. He previously commanded U.S. Air in Europe. He will have the mandatory limit of active duty by next

PARIS

Van Gogh's Sorrow, Solitude

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Vincent van Gogh was only 37 years old when he shot himself in July, 1890. He had started devoting himself exclusively to his art when he was 27 and, in the 10 years before his death, he had produced some 800 paintings and as many drawings.

The exhibition at the Orangerie (to April 10) displays over 200 of these works (including 109 paintings). All belong to the collection that his nephew, the son of his brother Theo, gave to the Vincent van Gogh Foundation in Amsterdam. They will be hung in a new museum in that city (the Rijksmuseum Vincent van Gogh) sometime next year and this is the last time they will be seen anywhere else.

Toulouse-Lautrec, who met Van Gogh about 1886 (and who, in 1890, before Vincent's death, challenged another painter to a duel for some disparaging remark the latter had made about his friend's work) did a pastel portrait of him that is also on view at the Orangerie. In it one sees Van Gogh as Toulouse-Lautrec perceived him in the year of their first meeting. Van Gogh is seated in a cafe and appears in profile. There is something both sober and tense in his attitude—a tenseness and a tension, as though he were ready to leap forward at any moment. And at the same time one feels a great frailty, something, perhaps in the shape of the neck and the tilt of the head, that reminds one of a featherless fledgling. It is as though Toulouse-Lautrec had very quickly grasped and rendered the resoluteness, the serious compassion and the uncompromising and solitary defenselessness that were such striking elements of Van Gogh's nature and ethics. Toulouse-Lautrec who was so ready to prick any pretense or posture with his sharp pen shows an unusual tenderness here.

1881 to 1890

The paintings at the Orangerie cover the development of Van Gogh's work from 1881 to 1890, starting with the early works where the self-taught painter took the Dutch peasants of the village he lived in as his subjects. Here the draftsmanship is already incredibly vigorous. One senses an intimate sympathy and understanding for the value and the dynamics of each movement of the reaper, say, or the woodcutter. Graphically each line is charged with energy. There is nothing graceful (as there is in Millet, whom Van Gogh admired and whose works he copied). The reaper reaps

for his life, he has no time or will to be graceful. The paintings of this period are somber, predominantly brown.

In 1886 Van Gogh moves to Paris and color begins to break into his painting. At first timidly, then more resolutely with an influence of the pointillists. But the dot is too static for Van Gogh. In his purposeful hands it takes on a direction and a movement and becomes a hatching. At moments one can feel his uncertainty, his passing submission to influences that he admires.

South

But he never carries behind them. Rather he moves on ahead, moves also, geographically, to the south of France and there, very swiftly he finds the equivalent in color of his early graphic vigor.

The line in his drawings and his paintings denotes a muscular purposefulness. There is something muscular in the plants, the buildings, the landscape, sometimes, it would seem, in the very air. The color conveys an intensity of quality or of essence.

In a painting like the bouquet of lilies (catalogue No. 102) the leaves slash upwards like steel blades, the broken stems are beaten down, the flowers themselves are a turbulence of living energy. Here is the driving purposefulness of life, its struggling,



Van Gogh's "Houses at Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer," 1888.

proliferating energy. And the colors thrust it at one with the intensity of a vision. They communicate a deep enthusiasm for being and an essential solitude. Speaking of one of his last paintings, a vivid green plain under a dark blue July sky with a batch of poppies dotting the ground and heavy white clouds wading across the sky, Van Gogh says: "I did not hesitate to try to express sorrow and extreme solitude."

This solitude of the individual is already visible in some of his earliest works, in the self-portraits of the persons he portrays, but one also senses a drive to bridge that solitude—a presence, an awareness of the world and a tenderness.

The intensity of being he expresses by means of his portraits also appears in his portraits. They are as vigorous as lilies—sometimes as ugly—but with an immense human presence.

"I would like," he wrote to his sister, "... you see, I am far from saying that I can do all that, but anyway I am striving towards it—I would like to paint portraits that, a century from now, would appear to the people of that age like apparitions."

If his subjects are like lilies they are nonetheless both imperfect and mortal, and their intensity derives from the simple and essential vitality he understood and sensed in every being, not only in its outward manifestations but in its intimate depth.

Around the Galleries in Rome and London

Rome

Luigi Bartolini, Marino, 43 Piazza Navona, Rome, to Jan. 10.

Bartolini was not only a superb printmaker but a poet and writer as well. The 82 etchings on view at Marino, done between 1914 and 1962, are alive with intricate detail—large and small observations from a thoughtful life.

Finely feathered lines and subtle shading describe with a quicksilver touch common objects, personal feelings and minute happenings. The etching "read" as would various, incongruous ideas on a page of a poet's diary, which for all their incongruity compose a vivid harmony.

The etchings are fluid, warm and have a specific, humane Italian quality. Bartolini is not like those printmakers who lose themselves in technical display to the detriment of content.

Although there is no deep drive for formal purity—as, for instance, in Morandi's work—and although Bartolini's approach might be considered too literary, sentimental and poetic truth carries the complexity of these images and give them a poignant immediacy.

Depero, SM 13, 15 Via Margutta, Rome, to Jan. 10.

Depero, who signed the "Futurist Reconstruction of the Universe" together with Balla and Boccioni, was one of the most inventive and humorous men in the futurist movement. His drawings, paintings, prints and sculpture here on view are witty, crochety and undogmatic. Full of unforeseen prongs, spokes and angular patterns, they make whimsical fun of the usual machine-world of the period.

Semi-abstract outlines and sculptures resembling Benetton folk art and, like it, constructed from carpenter shop castoffs, are particularly captivating. A blue "Rhino" is amusing and imaginative. A bronze abstraction sprouting coxcombs and other excrecences is also ingenious. Somehow Depero's development was arrested after the 1930s. It is not clear if this was due to contradictions within futurism or to personal



Relief by Depero, 1916, at SM 13 Gallery.

ambiguities. Here are the pieces from his most brilliant period.

Piero Guccione, Gabbiano, 51 Via della Pigna, Rome, to Jan. 10.

Guccione is a new realist who paints with calm, precision and a polished technique close to illustration and architectural rendering. But his view is new.

Highways, the sea, city streets—they lie as if ready to be perceived from the corner of the eye of a person traveling by in a fast-moving vehicle. A strange lack of conventional focus, of explicit Renaissance perspective, and muted and sober colors, give these oils a quality that we are not used to.

A wide Roman avenue with a few parked cars and a sou'-green bus, a gate to the beach and to soft blue water marked by a tide ripple or speedboat seem waiting to be glimpsed by a hidden observer in motion. A bank of morning glories is not pictured directly but blurred as a reflection over the hard, shiny surface of a car door. Even the architectural and political symbols of Guccione's hometown, the southern Italian town, are seen mirrored on the hood of a Volk-

wagen. In spite of the facility of his drawing, or because of it, Guccione, in these unpeopled stretches of land and road, draws out the indifferences and loneliness of our time. So far, only films have captured and admitted this kind of reality, now recorded for the first time through the painter's eye.

Francesco Clemente, Valle Giulia, 4 Via dell'Orto di Napoli, Rome, to Jan. 12.

Clemente makes subtle collages in various textures and grays, with pieces from his own monotypes and etchings, newspaper and other materials. They are tasteful and promising.

Piero Dorazio, Frinta, Romero, 23 Via A. Brunetti, Rome, to Jan. 10.

Dorazio, who used to teach at the University of Pennsylvania, is a great influence of younger artists in Rome. He never leaves loose ends. His trademark is a clarity and brightness that can also be decorative and aseptic. Dense nests of cross-hatchings in blacks and whites are often crystalline; long bands, in lightning colors, curve elegantly, or

travel or intermesh or are slightly straggled. All are neat.

Mario Bagnara, Ondine, 111 Via Giulia, Rome, to Jan. 7.

Bagnara's abstractions are made of round, rolling orbs. His pastels and drawings are fresh and free in bright washes. At times, the oils are too insistent and heavy.

Fino Reggiani, Drawings From 1967-71, Margherita, 108 Via Giulia, Rome, to Jan. 7.

Reggiani's earlier drawings were in fine, very meshes of fluid line, but lately, he has fallen into certain schematic, pop mannerisms.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

London

Patricia Faulkner, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork St., London W.1, to Jan. 1.

This young artist, fresh out of the Royal College, has had the charming notion of updating the Greek myths, in a series of beautifully worked roundels. Orpheus becomes a periwigged 18th-century gentleman; Zeus's thunder bolts strike an ancient steam locomotive crossing a singularly un-Greek plain and many of the characters echo earlier masterpieces.

Alexander Werner/Cinisco de la Vega, Drian Galleries, 5/7 Portchester Place, Marble Arch, London W.2, to Jan. 7.

Until about 1963, Werner was principally a painter and wood-engraver, but since that time he has concentrated on forms of organic sculpture, sometimes in wood, most frequently in fired clay, and occasionally in cast aluminum. His best work are those which most resemble rough tree-arms, or the bones of vast primeval beasts. De la Vega is an Argentinean cartoonist who has chosen London for his world premiere as a "fine" artist. The disadvantage of simple line drawings of the kind of which this first exhibition is composed is their uncompromising demands upon the skill of their creator. They must succeed wholly or not at all. Perhaps not more than a quarter of these 40 drawings do.

Paul Cesar Hellen, Editions Graphiques Gallery, 3 Clifford St., New Bond St., London W.1, to Jan. 22.

Hellen is an artist whose reputation, at least in England, has suffered much from the worldliness and fashionability of his subjects. But to condemn Hellen because he enjoys portraying beautiful and elegant society women is akin to dismissing Holbein as a cyranoidian courtier. As some of the drypoints in this exhibition very clearly show, Hellen was a master, and indeed a great master, of engraving.

In his lifetime he produced more than 2,000 engravings, mostly portraits, which seems a great number. But most were printed in extremely small editions and he himself destroyed many of his plates. Hellen engravings are comparatively rare.

Christmas 1971 Exhibition, Piccadilly Gallery, 18a Cork St., London W.1, to Jan. 15.

This is one of the exceptions among Christmas shows. It is work of the first quality, in this case modern drawings and watercolors. Among the 110 catalogued items there are several fine pieces: Three drawings by Georg Grosz, a watercolor of a man in a church by Gwen John; a superb pencil and crayon drawing by Kline; an early landscape drawing by Mondrian; a Nolla watercolor; and three drawings by Percy Wyndham Lewis, termed by Michael Ayrton, no mean artist himself, "the finest portrait draftsman of his time in England."

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

ART MARKET

Sale of Art Nouveau Glass And the Art of Expertise

By Sophie Schmitt

PARIS, Dec. 24 (UPI)—The sale of a very fine collection of Art Nouveau objects at the Hotel Drouot last week demonstrates that the French auctioneers' trade is doing better in the game again.

London—long the leader—wishes to know how and why to exploit it as an open market.

The trump is a certain type of expertise in highly specialized categories, an expertise that involves a knowledge of trust at a auction. This is not to say that the English must have by expertise, they, of course, do. However, the market seems to be run of a generalist, particularly knowledgeable in time-honored categories. In France, there is a handful of experts in exotic fields as to inspire a special kind of confidence. While England has such men, too, they rarely appear as official experts at auctions.

In any case, Jean-Pierre Camard is one of them, a leading specialist in the field of Art Nouveau. His presence at the sale last Friday was tantamount to saying that the objects had to be good. "If auction itself was conducted by specialists," one of the bidders said in the audience.

Private Collection

Another drawing card was that the objects, including glass, enamel, pottery, the Drouot, had come from a private collection. The had been chosen, with great taste and discrimination, by a woman forist, a certain Miss Mazon, who bought them from the 1880s through the early '90s, when everyone else thought they were trash. This gave the greater part of the auction an aesthetic unity that always lacking whenever dealers or investors "compose" a sale for speculative purposes. Indeed, in the past years I do not remember a single sale of Art Nouveau objects with such consistency of taste.

However, if anyone had judged the importance of the auction by advance publicity, he would have gone badly astray. There was none to speak of. The catalogue was printed on a shoestring budget, with few illustrations. Some objects, brought in at the moment by owners suddenly wishing to avail themselves of a gold opportunity, were not listed. So you had to be physically present to know what was for sale. In short, there was no attempt to promote the sale or boost prices for the objects. The objects were sold for the sake of the objects and the experts' names would inspire confidence.

That is exactly what happened. The sale can be considered one of the big successes of the season. Of course, the sums were modest when compared with prices for paintings. But they were about as high as they could possibly be, at the present time in their own category.

The highest price was paid for a glass stem bowl by Emil Galle, 34,670 francs. This is the second highest auction price of record for a Galle work and was paid by a dealer who collects Art Nouveau for his own pleasure. The auction record for a Galle work, 29,570 francs, at a November, 1971, sale conducted by Philippe Coulier at Drouot, for a vase modeled about 1880-1885. The auction record is 100,000 francs, known to have been paid for a glass vase sold privately.

Trebled

Within the past four years, the Galle prices have nearly trebled. In March, 1967, at Drouot, a shell-shaped bowl, far more beautiful and rarer than the two works sold this year at Drouot, fetched 16,880 francs. At the time, the price was considered fantastic. The same piece came up for sale now. It would probably fetch 45,000 to 50,000 francs. Obviously, Galle's work is now a blue-chip investment. Doubtless, the all-time record of 100,000 francs will yet be surpassed at Drouot or Galle.

Interestingly enough, Galle's enamelled glass has also made comeback. Seven or eight years ago it was selling relatively well when it was assumed that it had been done early in his career and by the artist himself. But prices dropped drastically when it was discovered that Galle had continued to produce enamelled glass until his death (in 1904) and that much of it had been done in his workshop by craftsmen working under his guidance. Last Friday, buyers did not seem to find such considerations a drawback. Pretty, spherical vase made of transparent glass with applied enamel flowers (Lot 28) was one of the objects not listed in the catalogue, made 1,634 francs.

Parallels

The leap forward in Galle prices is paralleled by that of the work of other great glassmakers. One of the significant prices in the sale was the 6,980 francs given for a tiny (8.5 centimeters high) bowl made by Francois Decorchemont.

Art Nouveau glass is now so firmly established that objects of little aesthetic merit, but of historic interest, elicit intense bidding. A stem bowl by Joseph Brocard, the man who revived the technique of applying enamel on glass and paved the way for Galle's late achievements, was knocked down at 2,566 francs, a huge price for a ugly little (11-centimeter-high) thing.

In terms of international competition, the Art Nouveau sale was very important and clearly a coup for the French market. Internationally, the most important buyers in this field are German. All the important German collectors were there or were bidding through agents.

Dr. Kurt Liebermeister of Munich, who has an extraordinary collection of Guimard furniture, has just started collecting French glass from the Art Nouveau period. He bought a honey-colored vase, an early Galle work, for 4,940 francs and the Joseph Brocard mentioned above. Paul Taubner was there too and bought several pots by Methey. Their presence was due to Jean-Pierre Camard's reputation and aptly illustrates the importance that such an expert can play at a French sale.

Library

A graduate of the Ecole du Louvre (his thesis deals with Art Nouveau pottery), Mr. Camard, spent 10 years building up files on an amazing largest specialized library in France on the period from 1880 to 1930. He has a consulting office where he appraises objects and where he also gives advice on where to buy and sell Art Nouveau. Mr. Camard combines the scholar's systematic knowledge with the collector's flair and enthusiasm—a combination which, in the art market, is an absolute weapon in the art market game. Although only recently recognized as an "expert" by the Chambre Syndicale des Experts (the French professional group), he has long been known as such among connoisseurs. In that small circle of collectors, seated in Germany, Great Britain and Switzerland, his presence at the sale was reason enough to come to Paris for it.

Of course, Mr. Camard is a specialist in a highly specialized field. But there are four or five others like him in France whose extraordinary knowledge is enough to make even an unpublished sale important. With perhaps one or two exceptions, England cannot offer connoisseurs this sort of expertise at auctions. But the question remains: Do the French auctioneers know how to exploit this potential advantage over their London rivals?

CHURCH SERVICES

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EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 48 Rue des Bains, Paris-2e. Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. (English). Tel. 92-27-71.

METRODIT CHURCH, English-speaking, 48 Rue des Bains, Paris-2e. Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. (English). Tel. 92-27-71.

ST. GEORGE'S AMERICAN CHURCH, 11 rue de la Bourse, Paris-2e. Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. (English). Tel. 92-27-71.

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The English-Lutheran Baptist Church of Munich on Hofstr. 9 has S.S. and English service. Tel. 21 2288. Pastor A. W. Herz.

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INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH

11 rue de la Bourse, Vienna. Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. (English). Tel. 22 11 55.

ART MARKET
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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25-26, 1971

FINANCE

Page 7

Citibank's 'Moneyshops' Pay Off

By John Urquhart
NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP-DJ)—Citibank's "moneyshops" have paid off. The bank's new concept of providing personal financial services to its customers has been a success. Citibank officials said they are "continually thinking" about it.

Citibank, like other major U.S. banks, has been engaged in a drive to broaden its services to its customers. The first of the 39 U.S. branches to take this new concept was the New York City branch. Citibank officials said they are "continually thinking" about it.

Citibank officials said they are "continually thinking" about it. Citibank officials said they are "continually thinking" about it. Citibank officials said they are "continually thinking" about it.

Central America Market Hit War, Economic Trouble

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—Central America's economic future is practically tied to the future of the Central American Common Market. This year, with the war in progress, the economic situation in the five countries is bleak. The Central American Common Market, which was supposed to be a major step toward economic integration, has been hit hard by the war.

The Central American Common Market, which was supposed to be a major step toward economic integration, has been hit hard by the war. The Central American Common Market, which was supposed to be a major step toward economic integration, has been hit hard by the war.

elli Expects See Poor Results in '71

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP-DJ)—In-elli, a major U.S. tire manufacturer, expects a poor result in 1971. In-elli, a major U.S. tire manufacturer, expects a poor result in 1971. In-elli, a major U.S. tire manufacturer, expects a poor result in 1971.

European Markets (Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Market	High	Low	Close
Amsterdam	100.00	99.50	100.00
Brussels	100.00	99.50	100.00
London	100.00	99.50	100.00
Paris	100.00	99.50	100.00

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Bond	Price
100.00	99.50
100.00	99.50
100.00	99.50

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Institute Predicts Japan's Growth Will Be 9.2 Percent Next Year

TOKYO, Dec. 24 (AP-DJ)—A private Japanese economic research institute today predicted Japan's real economic growth rate next year will be a whopping 9.2 percent despite the 10.8 percent yen revaluation.

The Research Institute of National Economy said the Japanese economy would grow 6.5 percent in the first half of next fiscal year and 12.1 percent in the second six months.

Dollar Devalued in Russia

MOSCOW, Dec. 24 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today made the devaluation of the dollar official, raising the ruble to 24 rubles to the dollar.

The state bank for foreign trade announced that the dollar will be worth 24 rubles from now on, the first official change in the dollar-ruble rate in 10 years. The old rate was 10 rubles to the dollar.

Japanese Boost Industrial Output

TOKYO, Dec. 24 (AP-DJ)—The Japanese industrial production index for November rose 1.3 percent from October, according to preliminary figures issued by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) today.

MITI said the estimated shipment index rose 2.3 percent. It attributed the increases in production and shipments to growth in auto exports and domestic demand for color-television sets.

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The following are the latest closing interbank rates for the pound sterling against the dollar and other major currencies.

Currency	Rate
Dollar	2.45
Swiss franc	2.00
West German mark	3.36

Sales Boom For Autos Ends in U.S.

DETROIT, Dec. 24 (AP-DJ)—U.S. car sales continued to show weakness in mid-December, adding to the sharp decline that began in the first third of the month. Industry analysts say that the record-breaking sales boom of September, October and November has definitely ended and they do not expect the brisk sales pace to resume until sometime in the first quarter of 1972.

N.Y. Brokers See Big Rally Fueled by Foreign Capital

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—Some Wall Street men are happy to speculate about the possibility of a \$3 billion to \$5 billion in foreign capital moving into the U.S. stock market to fuel a big rally.

One reason is that American stocks, like U.S. cars and other goods, will be less expensive under monetary revaluations agreed to by the Group of Ten. These changes include the devaluation of the dollar.

Fed Reports Banks Abroad Buy Dollars

By H. Erich Heinemann
NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (NYT)—Foreign central banks acquired massive amounts of dollars practically up to the moment of the agreement last weekend to re-align the major currencies, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

On Wednesday evening, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York held \$71.7 billion of marketable Treasury securities in custody for foreign monetary authorities, which represented an increase of \$697 million in the week ended on that day.

U.S. Eases Tariffs For Canadians

OTTAWA, Dec. 24 (AP-DJ)—Canada's Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce said today that as a result of the Kennedy Round tariff cuts, effective Jan. 1, Canadian goods valued at \$600 million will go into the United States duty-free.

Market Closed

The New York Stock Exchange was closed yesterday, Dec. 24, for the Christmas holiday. Trading resumes Monday, Dec. 27.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Fund	Price
100.00	99.50
100.00	99.50
100.00	99.50

Toronto Stocks

Stock	Price
100.00	99.50
100.00	99.50
100.00	99.50

Montreal Stocks

Stock	Price
100.00	99.50
100.00	99.50
100.00	99.50

Foreign Stock Indexes

Index	Value
100.00	99.50
100.00	99.50
100.00	99.50

European Gold Markets

Market	Price
100.00	99.50
100.00	99.50
100.00	99.50

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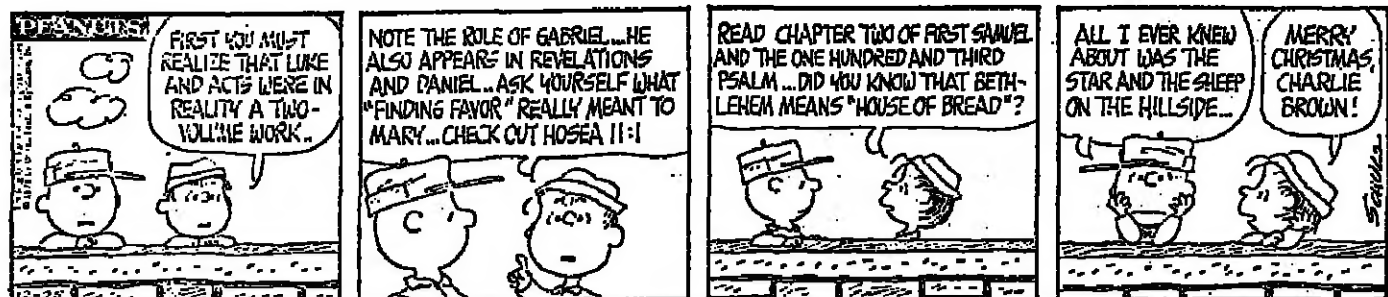
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If the money you have today is to grow in the future toward more income, or for education, travel, leisure, retirement, it must be kept working full time to achieve your goals.

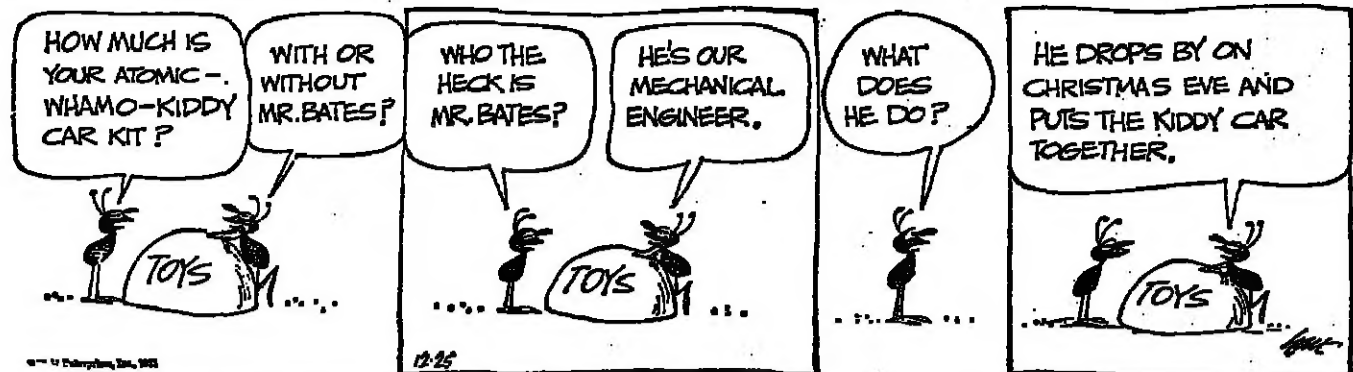
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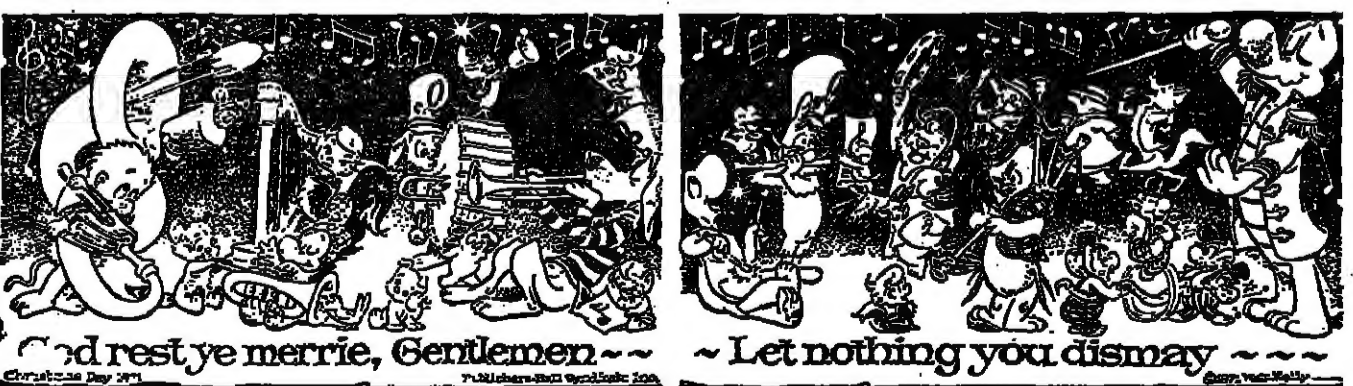
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REX MORGAN M.D.



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JUMBLE

Unscramble these Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BALFE

NULCE

DYLCOO

BYTEAU

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: MOURN SOUSE ACCENT PILLAR

Answers: He gave the soprano something to sing about—THE COMPOSER

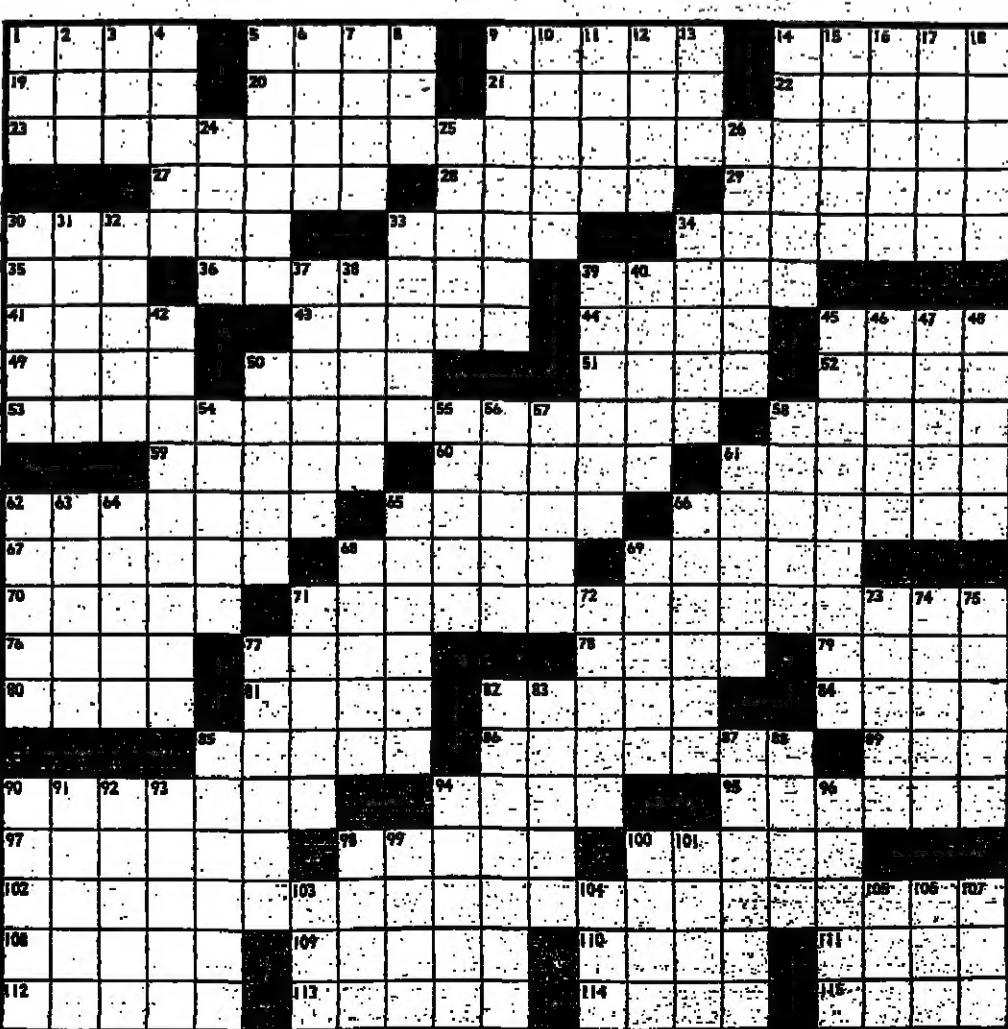


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers Monday)

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

SEASONAL ART—By Robert Vaux Roop



DOWN

1. Admit

2. Signs

3. Features of old

4. Mixture

5. "Is this?"

6. Part of the

7. Native's

8. Capricious

9. Wrathful

10. Cat

11. Eden

12. Approaches

13. Hockey

14. Islamic god

15. Opposite of

16. Slender

17. Payroll

18. Hebrew letters

19. Night

20. Scotland

21. Before

22. Little

23. Halo

24. Cuckoo

25. Smart

26. Troll

27. "Big" Hakey

28. Little

29. Modest

30. Night

31. Before

32. Little

33. Halo

34. Cuckoo

35. Smart

36. Troll

37. "Big" Hakey

38. Little

39. Modest

40. Night

41. Before

42. Little

43. Halo

44. Cuckoo

45. Smart

46. Troll

47. "Big" Hakey

48. Little

49. Modest

50. Night

51. Before

52. Little

53. Halo

54. Cuckoo

55. Smart

56. Troll

57. "Big" Hakey

58. Little

59. Modest

60. Night

61. Before

62. Little

63. Halo

64. Cuckoo

65. Smart

66. Troll

67. "Big" Hakey

68. Little

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